The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,855.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs.	52 0
——— including postage..... „	72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town... „	28 0
——— including postage..... „	38 0
For three months advance, delivered in Town... „	16 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion .....Rs.	5 0
Second Ditto..... „	2 8
Third Ditto..... „	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions.. „	0 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

Births.

GREAVES—January 27th, at Staley Bridge, Lancashire, the wife of James Greaves, Esq., Broach, of a daughter.
STEWART—February 21st, at Calcutta, the wife of M. J. Shaw Stewart, Esq., of a daughter, still-born.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE AND GUADUR.

Interchanging Cargo and passengers at Bussorah. to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscut, Bunder Abbas, Lingee, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leave Bussorah	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	21st & 4th,
„ Kurrachee ..		„ Bushire	
„ Guadur		„ Lingee	
„ Muscut		„ Bunder Abbas.	
„ Bunder Abbas.		„ Muscut	
„ Lingee		„ Guadur	
„ Bushire		„ Kurrachee ..	
Arrive Bussorah ...		Arrive Bombay ...	

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched as above on Tuesday, the 3rd March at 4 P. M.
Bombay, 19th February, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers and Cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after the arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail Steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about ..... 11th and 25th.
„ Kurrachee on ..... 10th and 25th.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 660 Tons, 100 H. P., Commander E. Taunton, will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.
Bombay, 27th February, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
„ Carwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Mangalore	17	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Cannanore	18	„ Cocanada	19
„ Calicut	18	„ Madras	23
„ Cochin	19	„ Pondicherry	
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Negapatam	24
„ Galle	20	„ Galle	
„ Colombo		„ Colombo	27
„ Negapatam	24	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Pondicherry		„ Cochin	29
„ Madras	27	„ Calicut	30
„ Cocanada	29	„ Cannanore	1
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Mangalore	1
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	„ Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "RUSHEEN," 860 Tons, 150, H. P., Commander J. Mathews, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 16th March, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 24th February 1868.

STEAM TO CALCUTTA *VIA* CALICUT, COCHIN, AND MADRAS.

THE fast-sailing Steamer "MANCHESTER," (250), Captain Tisdale, will leave for the above ports on MONDAY the 2nd March at 6 P. M.

Passengers and Cargo. application for Freight or Passage to be made to the undersigned, in Market opposite to Jumma Musjid out of Fort.

SO NDERJEE WALLJEE & Co.
Bombay, 23th February 1868.

STEAM TO POINT-DE-GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "ORISSA," (1,646 Tons and 300 H. P.) Captain W B. Hall, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 1st March at 9 A. M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium for which receipt is not in the Company's Office by 11 A. M. on 28th instant, and no Cargo will be received on board, after Sunset on the day previous to sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 20th February 1868.

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam Ship "SUMATRA," (2,201 Tons and 500 H. P., Captain E. P. G. Browne, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SATURDAY, the 29th Feb., at 3 P. M., from Mazagon, carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

No Cargo will be received on board after Sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will not be received in this Office after 5 P. M. on 27th.

It is requested that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 A. M. on Saturday, the 29th instant, in order that it may be weighed and labelled before being sent on board.

A large Boat will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Steamer, and will leave the Mazagon Bunder at 2 P. M. precisely on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 26th February 1868.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 15th March.)

THE A I ship "DULEEPSING," 1,194 tons register, Captain Jennings, has excellent accommodation for first class passengers and will be despatched as above.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Duleep Sing*.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

Under engagement with H. M's Government to sail on 5th March 1868.

MESSRS GREEN'S FAVORITE passenger Ship "WINDSOR CASTLE," W. Bodgerton Price, Commander. For Freight or passage apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents Capt. Price.
Bombay, 21st February 1868.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

HYDRABAD to sail about 25th March.
DHARWAR „ „ 28th „

THE above A I Ships have splendid accommodation for first class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For further particulars apply to the Captains on board, or to

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Bombay, 19th February 1868. Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "MONTROSE," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Montrose*.
Bombay, 24th February 1868.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship "PEGASUS," Captain Cornwell, from LONDON, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside to take delivery of their goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Cornwell will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery orders accompanied with BILLS OF LADING to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

BLACKWELL Co.,
Agents, Ship *Pegasus*.
Bombay, 17th February 1868.

28, MEADOW STREET.

MRS. GODFREY'S MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

NEW GOODS FOR THE RACES.

Ladies' and Gents' white, dark, and light colored Kid Gloves, New Bonnets, Hats, &c.

MRS. GODFREY, MILLINER, &c.,
28, MEADOW STREET, 6TH FEBRUARY 868.

A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND AND NEW GOODS BY EVERY MAIL.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 5th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 1st and 15th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class.....£45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class.....£25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book cargo through to both the above ports, and passengers to Trieste only.

For Passengers.

First Class.....£ 66 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class.....£ 37 5 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
Bombay, 12th July 1866.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Under arrangements entered into with the Compagnie Marseillaise de Navigation a Vapeur, are prepared to undertake the carriage of passengers and cargo between Bombay and Marseilles.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE et Fils Marseilles or to the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.
23rd May 1867.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

4	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2	„ Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
4	„ Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1	„ Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
1	„ Fine Coored do.	1	Rug with Strap.
1	„ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Dressing Bag.
1	„ Colored do. do.	2	Overland Trunks.
1	(one) Overland Suit.	1	Clothes Bag.
1	(two) Sleeping Suits.	1	Opera Hat.
3	(two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Travelling Hat.
6	(six) Scarfs and Ties.	1	Courier Bag.
		1	Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:

BADHAM BROTHERS.

KID GLOVES, "JUST LANDED."

LADIES' Best French Kid Gloves with two buttons in Straw and Grey.

LADIES' Best French White Kid Gloves with black backs.

LADIES' White Kid Gloves. "Make Jouvins."

GENTLEMEN'S Gloves in White, Straw, Grey, Light, and Dark Drabs.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE to Shipmasters and dealers at Military Outstations.—Superior Fresh American TOBACCO imported direct from the United States. For sale at

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE SON & Co.,
7, Parsee Bazar Street.
Bombay, 19th February, 1868.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—Landed from Ship *Rutland*, from Boston, and for sale by the undersigned:—

2,000 Cases Kerosene Oil.
200 Cases Turpentine.
200 Barrels Rosin.
50 Boxes Clocks.
60 Tube fresh Butter in Jars, 2½ pounds each.
50,000 Feet Deal boards.

B. F. FIELD, Jr.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—TENDERS will be received by the Executive Engineer for Reclamations up to the 1st proximo, for filling in Contract No. 3 Moody Bay with Sand and Moorum.

For further particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned.

The Ex. Engineer for Reclamations does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

WALTER M. DUCAT, Lieut. R. E.,
Ex. Engineer for Reclamations.
Bombay, 18th Feb. 1868.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Adjourned Ninth Half-Yearly GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Sassoon Building, No. 7, Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th March 1868, at 4 P. M.

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to the 31st December 1867.
2. To elect Auditors.

By order of the Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Sassoon Building, No. 7 Apollo Street, Bombay, 26th February 1868.

THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED. REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866, WITH LIMITED LIABILITY.

Capital Rupees One Crore of Rupees in 20,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each With Power to Increase up to two Crores. First Issue 10,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald Duncan Grant, Esq., of Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co.
Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Esq.
A. J. Macdonald, Esq., of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
Henry Maxwell, Esq., of Messrs. Finlay Scott & Co.
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.
Kessowjee Naik, Esq.

W. Nicol Esq., of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.
With Power to increase up to Ten in Number.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Rimington, Hore & Langley.
Secretary and Treasurer.—
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.—W. Fraser, Esq.

This Bank has been formed to take the place of the Bank of Bombay, to take over the Treasury and other Government accounts, and for the transaction generally of Banking business within the strict limits prescribed by the amended Charter of the old Bank, under Act XV. of 1866, and which have been repeated in the Memorandum of Association of this Company.

The Government of Bombay is a shareholder in the Bank, and the articles of association provide for a separate and continuous audit by Government Officers.

The Company is distinct in every way from the old Bank of Bombay, and in cover of all accounts taken over from the old Bank will receive cash and the most approved Bankers' Securities only, such as Government paper and guaranteed Indian Railway Stock

The Bank will commence business on the 14th January 1868.

By order of the Board of Directors,
John Stuart,
For Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 10th January, 1868.

DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. having since the appearance of their Advertisement "Selling Off" been frequently written to by intending purchasers to furnish them with an approximate idea of the reduced rates for ready cash mentioned therein, they now beg to inform such and all who desire a really good article at a moderate cost, that they are prepared to allow a discount of 15 per cent. off purchases not exceeding Rs. (5) Five, and for all in excess of that sum 25 per cent. discount, or one-fourth less than the prices hitherto charged by them.

It must be evident that an opportunity so advantageous to buyers, can only be offered by a firm in course of liquidation, and consequently cannot last long, a circumstance which Messrs. R. & Co. hope their former patrons and others, both in Bombay and up-country, will not delay to profit by.

The following is a list of the principal commodities now obtainable at R. & Co.'s establishments, Bombay, Byculla, and Poona, all of which are subject to the terms quoted above:—

MEDICINE CHESTS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
REQUISITES for the Sick Chamber and Nursery.
HYDROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, BAROMETERS.
SELTZOGENES, for making Soda Water.
FRENCH ELECTRO-MAGNETIC MACHINES.
MACDOUGAL'S POWDER, about two tons.
CONDY'S FLUID, MURRAY'S SPECIFIC.
GOA POWDER, a cure for Ringworm.
GRANULAR CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.
EFFERVESCING CHELTENHAM SALTS.
BRIDGE'S SARSAPARILLA.
BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.
DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL.
LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.
HOCKIN'S SEIDLITZ, BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
COMMON'S PASTE, VIOLET POWDER.
POMMADE HONGROISE, COSMETIQUE.
MACASSAR OIL, ODONTO.
PERFUMES BY VIOLET AND LUBIN.
ROBB'S BISCUITS, CORN FLOUR.
FEEDING BOTTLES, NURSERY LAMPS.
TRAVELLING AND OTHER BLOCK TIN BATHS.
JAPANNED TIN BOXES, INKSTANDS.
SPECTACLES, EYE GLASSES.
FLOWER VASES, TOILET BOTTLES.
SOAP BOXES, FLESH GLOVES.
TOILET AND BAR SOAPS.
HAIR BRUSHES AND COMBS.
TOOTH BRUSHES, NAIL SCISSORS.
MEERSCHAUM, BRIAR, AND CLAY PIPES.
CHERRY STEMS, CIGARETTE PAPER.
COCONADA CHEROOTS, TOBACCOS.
GAMES, CRICKET BATS, &c.
And other sundries too numerous to mention.

Orders from outstations must be accompanied by a remittance.

P. S.—Messrs. ROGERS & Co. much regret having occasion to remark that their call for the Payment of outstanding debts has not been responded to in that spirit which they think the consideration they have always shown their customers in these matters justly entitle them to.

23, Rampart Row, 1st February 1868.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day commenced business as Merchants and Commission Agents in connection with Messrs. JOHN CAMPBELL & Co., of London.

JEFFERSON CAMPBELL & Co.
Bombay, 20th February 1868.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—A further DIVIDEND of 2½ per cent. will be paid to Creditors, having admitted claims, on and after the 2ND MARCH next. Vouchers relative to the respective claims must be produced at the time of application for dividend.

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to the Trustees.
Bombay, 20th February, 1868.

NOTICE TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Messrs. ROGHE & Co., 14, Meadow Street, have been appointed Agents for the undersigned, and will arrange to land all heavy luggage from Steamers for Passengers proceeding Inland by Deccan Horse Dak as well as ship it from the Railway Station for those bound homewards.—Daks will also be booked at the office, 14 Meadow Street.

HOWARD BROTHERS,
Proprietors "Deccan Horse Dak" and "Jubbulpore Bullock Train."
Bombay, 30th November, 1867.

NOW OPEN.

NEW GENERAL DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

FOR THE SALE OF CHEAP GOODS.

FOR READY MONEY ONLY.

WATSON, SONS & Co.,
CORNER OF CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.
COLABA SUB-COLLECTORATE.

WILL be sold by Public Auction on Ramraz Bunder in Talooka Alibag, Angrias Colaba, on MONDAY, 16th March 1868, 849 logs of Blackwood, admirably suited for making furniture, such as tables, chairs, window frames, doors, &c., 12 to 15 feet in length, and 2 to 5 feet in circumference.

Ramraz Bunder is on the Chowl Creek, 6 hours sail from Bombay. The wood is all stacked on the bunder head conveniently for shipping.

All particulars can be learnt by reference to the undersigned on tour in the Districts.

A. T. SHUTTLEWORTH,
Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Colaba and Severndroog.
Deputy Conservator's Office, Kongleh, 1st Feb., 1868.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1 Rampart Row West, on WEDNESDAY the 4th March at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following business:—

To receive Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the half year ending 31st December 1867.
To declare a Dividend.
To appoint Directors and Auditors for the ensuing year.

The TRANSFER BOOK will be CLOSED from 26TH FEBRUARY to 4TH MARCH inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 25th February 1868.

BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

મુંબઈ રાએલ સ્પીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ કુંપની, લીમીટેડ.

મુંબઈ રાયલ સ્પીનીંગ યેડ વીવીંગા કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that all SHARES on which the arrears of Calls will not be paid within 14 days from the date hereof, with interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14 Apollo Street, shall be absolutely FORFEITED for the benefit of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
N. A. WADIA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Co.'s Office, No. 14 Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th February 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and of the Estate of PREMCHUND ROYCHUND, an Insolvent Trader.

Upon hearing Mr. Hurrell on behalf of the Trustees of abovenamed Estate, I do vary the Order made by me on the First day of February instant, directing the Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvent to send in their names and addresses, with the particulars of their Debts and Claims, to Mr. M. R. de Quadros as far as the same being sent to the said M. R. de Quadros is concerned, as well as to the direction as to advertising the said Order; and I do order that all those Claims and particulars as aforesaid not already sent in to the said M. R. De Quadros in pursuance of the said Order of the Thirty-first day of March next sent to Mr. G. Wilson, at his Office in Bombay Green, or in default thereof those Claimants whose Claims are not sent in will be excluded from the benefits of any distribution of Assets of the Estate which may after that date be made. And I direct that this Order be advertised ten times in the *Times of India*, *Bombay Gazette*, *Jami-Jamshed*, and *Bombay Summachar*, and twice in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.—Dated this 22nd day of February 1868.

M. R. Westropp.

JOHN S. HURRELL,
Solicitor for the Trustees.

DR. LAZARUS'S PREPARATIONS, &c.—Dr. E. J. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA. Prepared by a newly discovered process, by which method only the whole of the valuable medicinal properties of the "Agathotes Chirayta" are retained in a high state of concentration and preservation.

Numberless trials have proved it to be the remedy for all Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Costiveness, Heart-burn, Flatulency, Dyspepsia, or General Debility, especially that arising from a long residence in India, or other warm climates. Bilious Headaches, Offensive Breath, Convalescence from Fevers and other Debilitating Diseases, Affections of the Spleen, Want of Appetite and General Vigour of the Frame; Diarrhœa, Jaundice, Blotches on the Skin, Pimples on the Face and other disorders arising from derangement of either the Liver, Gall, Bladder, or Biliary Ducts, have in the "Essence of Chiretta" their appropriate remedy.

Dr. E. J. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF NEEM.—This preparation is warranted to contain the whole of the Therapeutic properties of MELIA AZADIRACHTA, in a highly concentrated form, being a solution of the whole of the Alkaloids found in that Tree.

The Baids and Hakeems of Hindoostan have employed this valuable drug for very many centuries in a variety of complaints, more especially in those diseases.

AFFECTING THE SKIN.

Such as Herpes, Scabies, Eczema, Scurvy, Ringa, &c.

It is also a FEBRIFUGE and ANTI-PERIODIC.

Agents for the Bombay Presidency, Treacher & Co., Limited

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby, at the request of the Chairman of the said Justices, give NOTICE that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES OF THE PEACE for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of March 1868, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the following business will be submitted for consideration:—

1. A letter from Mr. Secretary Wedderburn, No. 10 dated 27th January 1868, forwarding copy of the Government Resolution on a letter from the Clerk to the Justices of the Peace on the subject of introducing a Bill to amend Section 39 of the Bombay Act No. II. of 1865, so as to render all Carts and Hackeries using the City Roads, whether plying for hire or not, liable to the Wheel Tax, and on the subject of the increase of the Tax on Labour Carts.
2. A letter from Captain Baker, R. E., Secretary to Government, No. 222 dated 5th February 1868, forwarding copy of the Government Resolution on the subject of the Memorial from the Justices to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State in Council for India, praying to be relieved from bearing any expense on account of the construction of the Overbridges.
3. A letter from Mr. Chief Secretary Ravenscroft, No. 205 dated 30th January 1868, sanctioning the Loan to be raised on the Security of House Rate.
4. A letter from Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., dated 20th January 1868, on the subject of the Municipal Assignment for Primary Education in the City of Bombay.
5. A letter from the Solicitors to the Justices of the Peace, dated 5th February 1868, forwarding copy of a case submitted by them to Mr. White, and of his opinion thereon, as to the power of Justices to entrust to a Finance Committee the powers of sanction contemplated by Section 7 of the Finance Committee's Report.
6. A letter from Crustnajee Rugoonathjee Patell and others, dated 22nd January 1868, enclosing correspondence complaining of the non-supply of Vehar Water to Ghorupdavie Village.
7. A letter from Captain Hancock, No. 3 dated 11th February 1868, submitting to the Worshipful Bench the Report of the Standing Committee on the subject of the question of the salary of the Assistant Executive Engineer for 1868.
8. Two Extracts from the proceedings of the Municipal Finance Committee on the 25th January and on the 11th February 1868, forwarded by the Chairman of the Municipal Finance Committee to the Clerk of the Peace for Circulation to the Justices.
9. A Statement of Collections Rates, Taxes, Fees, &c., made during the month of January 1868.
10. A Statement showing the redistribution by the Municipal Commissioner of the Budget Grants for 1868
11. The following Contracts notified by the Municipal Commissioner under Section 32 of the Bombay Municipal Act:—

1. Contract for Nowrojee Hill New Road.
2. Contract for Fort Market.
3. Contract for Foras Roads.
4. Contract for Mody Bay Latrine.
5. Two Contracts for Stores.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, Town Hall, 19th February 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW No. 91, on Malabar Hill, from the 15th of March next, now occupied by R. T. Reid, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. For Rent and other particulars apply to Jeysingbhoy Ruthseesing, Fort, Bazaar Gate, No. 57.

TO LET.—ROOMS IN GRANT BUILDINGS.—The two houses in Forbes Street, next to Messrs Bennett & Co.

The house No. 6, Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort. Stabling near the Elphinstone Circle,—Apply to REMINGTON and Co. Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

TO BE LET, an airy substantial BUNGALOW, situated in Camatcepoora Bazaar Street, near the Byculla Hotel, with Stable attached. Water Pipes are laid in all suitable places.

For Rent and further particulars apply to Messrs Heeralall & Co., at their Office No. 6 Rampart Row

WANTED.

NOTICE.—Required for Service at Zoola, Abyssinia, Twelve Native ENGINEERS of 3rd Class.

Applications, forwarding Copies of Testimonials to be addressed to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine.
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th February, 1868.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given that those Shareholders who do not apply for the 1st and 2nd distributions of assets now payable on the Shares in this Company in their names by the 29th instant, will not be paid the said or any further distributions until the final distribution of the assets of the Company is made.

By order of the Liquidators,
LOVEL J. MULLINS,
Manager.
Bombay, 19th February, 1868.

NOTICE.

PRIVATE BOARDING AND LODGING.

TRAVELLERS arriving at Kurrachee, will find all the conveniences of a well-regulated Boarding House, together with the comforts of a Private House, at the house newly established and centrally situated, No 4, Victoria Street, opposite the Artillery Lines. Arrangements made for the landing of Passengers and the clearance of luggage, on receipt of a telegram or letter.

Kurrachee, Camp, 1st January 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).—BOMBAY AGENCY.—The following are the Bank's drawing rates for the out-going Mail:—

On London at 6 months' sight		1/10 3/4	per Rupee.
„	4 do.	1/10 5/8	do.
„	3 do.	1/10 9/16	do.
„	2 do.	1/10 ½	do.
„	1 do.	1/10 7/16	do.
„	Demand	1/10 3/8	do.
On Provincial Towns in England, „ Scotland, Head Office and Branches of British Linen Company Bank.		1/10 5/16	do.

JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 25th February 1868.

COLABA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of RUPEES ONE HUNDRED per SHARE for the past half year ending 31st December 1867, will be payable to the Registered Shareholders in this Company, on production of Share Certificates, at the Office of the undersigned, on and after WEDNESDAY the 4th proximo, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from THIS DAY to 4TH PROXIMO, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager,
London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited),
Secretaries.

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.,
22, APOLLO STREET.
(Opposite the Secretariate.)

MR. G. B. THOMSON (for the last four years Manager of the Byculla Establishment of Messrs. ROGERS & Co.,) begs to inform his friends, and the Public of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he has opened an establishment as above, and trusts by personal care and attention to business, moderation in charges, and the superior quality of all articles supplied on merit a share of their Patronage. Physicians and Surgeons prescriptions entrusted to our care will be dispensed under our immediate superintendence with the best, and purest of Medicines.

Drugs, Chemicals, Genuine Patent Medicines.
Select preparations of all sorts.
Medicine Chests, Dietetic preparations of all kinds for Children and Invalids regularly received Overland to ensure their freshness.
Perfumery, Soaps and Cosmetiques from the best French and English Manufacturers.
Orders from Outstations carefully attended to and forwarded with despatch. As Messrs. T. & Co. live on the premises they will personally attend to all Medicines urgently required during the night.

CARR BROTHERS,
TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS,
HABIT MAKERS,
SOLA HAT MANUFACTURERS,
17, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Have a stock of every description of material, selected by their London firm, with an intention to surpass in quality and design that of any other house in India.

COATINGS.

Comprising Diagonal Stripes, Check and Fancy Silk mixed in all the newest patterns, and of unexceptionable quality not to be surpassed in England.
Parramattas, Alpaccas, Camlets, Flannels, &c. &c.

TROUSERINGS.

Our stock exceeds 20,000 yards, and is well worthy of an inspection. It comprises every description of Factures Color, and design; and our Trousers being cut and made under the strict superintendence of a thoroughly competent man, Gentlemen may rely upon superior fit and workmanship.

DRILLS.

Without exception, the largest assortment in India, in white and all colours, plain and fancy, and warranted to be of pure Linen.
American and Kakee Drills.

WAISTCOATINGS.

Marsalla, Diamond Quilting, White Commodore, Duck Imperial Drills, and a large variety of fancy Waistcoatings.

Messrs. CARR BROTHERS

Beg to annex a List of Goods just received per ex *Koina* and S *Agamemnon*.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

In all the newest shape and latest fashions.
BEST QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
EX QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
LOW CROWNED BLACK SILK HATS.
BEST QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
EX QUALITY DRAD SHELL HATS,
LOW CROWNED DRAB SHELL HATS.
DRAB AND BLACK FANCY FELT HATS in all the latest styles.

THE CLANSMAN BONNET.
THE GLENGARY Do.
THE BALMORAL Do.

SILK SCARFS.

Fancy Gauze Windsor.	The Washing Silk Scarf.
„ Coloured Eglinton.	Check Twill Scarf.
„ Grace Eglinton.	Plain Colored Zephyr.
„ Scotch Cambric Eglinton.	Tartan Scarfs.
	Striped Ottawan; and
The Fancy Windsor.	Black and White and Fancy
„ Ring Scarf.	Dress Ties.

SHIRT FRONTS.

Some very elegant Embroidered, Worked, and Frilled Fronts for Dress Shirts, ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 18 each.

COLLARS.

The Oxford.	The Challenge.
„ Improved Carlton.	„ Hyde Park.
„ Opera.	„ Olympic.
„ Grosvenor.	„ Colonial; and
„ Cavalier.	„ Continental.
„ Persigny.	

GLOVES! GLOVES!!

Florence White Kid.
Piquet Drabs and Slates.
Drab Buckskin Tilbury.
White do. do.

PRINTED CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS
From Rs. 14 to Rs. 30 per dozen.

WHITE CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
Rs. 10 to Rs. 14 per dozen.

IVORY COLLAR STUDS, LINKS, AND FANCY SOLITAIRE VEST BUTTONS.

GUOYAT'S PATENT BRACES.

SCARFS,
Just Received.
Largest Assortment in Bombay.

50 dozen Silk Scarfs at

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Subscribed Capital	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr.		
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ..	1,850 pr share
1,045,000	500	500	....	Bank of Bombay..	63 to 64 p. s.
1,997,500	500	375	....	Ditto Ditto New	2pm.
1,000,000	250	150	....	Bombay Pres. Bank.	160 per share
2,000,000	200	200	....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share.
2,000,000	100	100	....	Brokers Banking Company	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank... ..	3 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A..& China.	185 per share.
800,000	200	25	13½	China Bank	5 per share.
700,000	250	250	....	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	33 p ct prem
1,500,000	250	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompted' Paris.. ..	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London...	No quot.
500,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular	17
				London & China Ba.	18½ p.
3,730,000	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank... ..	63 p. ct.
1,000,000	200	125	8 p ct.	National Bank of India	129 to 1
500,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank Co.	75 p. s
650,000	200	200	....	Royal Bank of India	82 p. s
	250	100	....	Guzerat Bank	65 [illegible]

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay ship Co.....	2,250 per share
960,000	2,000	2,000	25	s. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	600 per share
800,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bo. bay and Bengal Steam-ship Co....	2,525 per share
150,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co.	1,000 per share
150,000	500	500	.....	Virgar Patent Ship & Foundry Co.....	129 per share
	3,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. limited.	100 per shar

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	5,200	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	550 per share
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	30 p.s.	Elphinstone Land Co....	560 per share.
1,000,000	1,000	400	....	New Do.	70 sh
2,000,000	10,000	4,200	....	Fore Land Co. ..	135 per share
110,000	2,000	900	....	House and Land Investment Co...	No quotation
100,000	5,000	4,100	....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	500 per share
....	2,000	1,200	26 p.	Port Canning... ..	575 per share
2,180,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co...	960 per share

EXCHANGE

On	Terms.	Rates
London Banks.. ..	4 months' sight	1s. 10½ to 1s 10 9/16d.
Do. Credits.. ..	4 Do. do. ..	1s. 10 11/16d.
Do. Documents.. ..	4 Do. do. ..	1s. 10¼ 1s. 10 15/16d.
Calcutta....	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight..	99¾
Do.	60 Do. do. ..	99¼
Madras	30 Do. do. ..	1 dis.
China..	60 days' sight ..	216.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities	6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills.. ..	8 do.
Four per cent. Do.'s .. 1838-39	94
" " " " 1842-43	
" " " " 1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57 ..	108½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1864-65 ..	105
Five and a half per cent.	113½
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan	111½

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England Notes	" 10-4
Spanish Dollars	" 325
Carolus	" 290
Mexican Dollars..	" 320
German Crowns	" 310
Five-Franc Pieces	" 223
Bar Silver	" 108-8
Gold Leaf	" 13-1
Bar Gold 19 oz. English.. ..	" 2 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 28TH FEBRUARY, 1868.

PER CANDY.

Oomrawuttee	Old	Rs.	160 to 165
Akote	.. ..	"	
Khandeish.. ..	.. ..	"	145 to 150
Barsee	.. ..	"	
Dhollera	.. ..	"	175 to 180
Bhowanuggar ..	.. ..	"	
Broach	.. ..	"	180 to 185
Veeravul	.. ..	"	145 to 150
Vingoria	.. ..	"	170 to 175
Oompta	.. ..	"	170 to 172
Dharwar Sawginned	.. ..	"	180 to 182
Oomrawuttee ..	New ..	"	190 to 195
Akote	.. ..	"	
Broach	.. ..	"	200 to 210
Dholleras	.. ..	"	195 to 205
Bhownuggar ..	.. ..	"	

Ready Sales... ... ...1,500 Candies.
For delivery ... ...5,000 "
Market dull.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEB. 28.

Campbell, Lieutenant, R. H. A., on leave, from Kirkee.
Mead, Captain, P. W. D., on duty, from Berar.
Rynd, Lieutenant, 7th Fusiliers, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—FEB. 28.

Yate, Ensign, 49th Regiment, to rejoin, to Deesa.
Rose, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on sick leave, to Secundrabad.
Mead, Captain, P. W. D., on duty, to Hyderabad.
Ellis, Lieutenant, Madras Army, on duty, to Poona.
Cary, Lieutenant, 35th Regiment, on duty, to Poona.
Powell, Colonel, 26th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Baroda.

GARRISON ORDER.

Bombay, 28th February 1868.

The muster of Engineers, Store Lascars, Ordnance, Barrack, Gun Carriage, and Fire Engine Departments, will be taken at the muster tent on the Esplanade by the Brigade Major of the Garrison to-morrow, the 29th instant, at sunrise.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—28TH FEB.

Port.	Cotton.	Seed.
To London....	.....	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5
" Liverpool	.....	£2 0s. 0d. to £3 5
By Overland Route	.....	£6 0s. 0d. to £8 10
To China	Rs. 10 to 12 per bale.	....
" Mauritius	No business.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
Feb. 28	Goolanar (s) .... M. S.	Bullock	Jinjeera, Feb. 27
	Elphinston (s).....	Dupuy	Jinjeera, Feb. 27
	Preston.....	Dumaid	Galle, Feb. 14
	Catherine Rankin	Davis.....	Liverpool, Nov. 2

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Feb. 28	Revenue	Messery	Liverpool
	Pontiac.....	Finlay	Liverpool

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship *Rasham*, Jourdain, bound to Abyssinia.
Ship *Nadeeda*, Forman, bound to Abyssinia.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Forest Rights*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Sandringham*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Ardgowan*, to Liverpool.
ship *City of Ninggpo*, for Havre.

POSTAL NOTICES

OVERLAND MAILS

THE two next Overland Mails, per P. & O., Company's Steam packet, will be closed at the dates and hours below named :—
Saturday, 29th February 1868, 2 P.M. After packet until 5 P.M.
After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.
Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M.
The latest hour for posting Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Poona by Deesan, 3 P.M. Country, and Madras Presidency 12 noon; after packet letters, 1 P.M.

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Stations on the Railway line as far as Poona 8 A.M.

For Post on the S. E. and G. I. Railway, *i. e.* for Post Offices on the Railway Line, Guzerat, Scinde, Katiawar, and Kutch 7 A.M.; after Packet letters 8 A.M.

Registered letters and Sanghar Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M. and from noon 2 to 5 P.M.

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the departure of the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *fully prepaid* letters upon which the after-time fee is affixed, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the Mail Vans notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

OCEAN MAILS.

The following Ocean Mails will be made up and despatched at the *time named* :—

	Date of departure.	Mail will close	An after Packet will be made.
China	15th and 30th.	6 P.M. previous evening.	7 A.M. on the day of departure
Ceylon			
Penang			
Singapore			
Hongkong			
Cape of Good Hope..			
Mauritius	15th.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Natal			
Reunion			
St. Helena			
Muscat			
Persian Gulf	3rd and 17th.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None
Bussorah			
Tagdad			
Antsagherry			
Vingoorla			
Goa	Every Saturday.	1 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Karwar			
Beypore			
Mangalore			
Cochin			
Calicut			
Cannanore			
Tellicherry			
Kurrachee	15 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail.		None.

BANGHY PARCELS.

Distance	Weight not exceeding 20 Tolahs.	20 Tolahs. 50 Tolahs.	100 Tolahs.	Per 100 Tolahs beyond.
miles.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs.	As. Rs. As.
Not exceeding 300	0 4	0 8	0 12	0 12
" 600	0 8	1 0	1 8	1 8
" 900	0 12	1 8	2 4	2 4
" 1200	1 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Above 1200	1 4	2 8	3 12	3 0

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE first class Steamer "MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE," J. DUPUY, Commander, will leave Bombay for the undernoted places THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th Feb., taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M. viz :—

Unjunwell. Malwan.
Ratnagherry. Vingorla.
Jeytapoor. Goa.

For terms of Freight or Passage apply to MANOCKLALL LULLOOBHOY, Bazaar Gate Street.
Bombay, 29th Feb. 1868.

WANTED, one or two ROOMS in the Fort, for RESIDENCE. Address "A. C.," *Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "ALFRED," Captain GRONOU, from Mauritius, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain GRONOU will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to the Office of the undersigned for countersignature.

FRAMJEE DADABHOY & Co.
Bombay, 28th February 1868.

SHIPPERS of Cargo, per Barque "MARAHABA," from Bombay to Penang and Singapore (the vessel having put into Cochin under General Average, and been condemned there), are requested to call at the Office of the undersigned to sign the Average Bond and pay a deposit on account of expenses, when they will receive a Delivery Order for their respective Goods.

THOMAS LIDBETTER,
Average Stater, Nesbit Lane, Fort.
Bombay, 29th Feb., 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).
NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from 3RD to 16TH PROXIMO, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
Bombay, 28th February 1868.

MESSRS. HEERALAL & Co.—AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GOLD ORNAMENTS.—On SATURDAY, the 7th day of March 1868, at 2 P.M., Messrs. HEERALAL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, by order of MARWADY KARA RAGOONATH & Co., and on account and risk of PESTONJEE DINSHAW, the undermentioned GOLD ORNAMENTS :—

One pair of Gold Varra, weighing 44½ tolas; one Vauk with Googry, weighing 16½ tolas; two pairs of Gold bangles, weighing 24 tolas. Further particulars if required will be furnished at the Office of MR. W. H. THACKER, Solicitor of the High Court.
Bombay, 28th February 1868.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT 1866, AND OF THE VICTORIA PATENT BRICK COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition for the winding up of the above-named Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 28th of February 1868 presented to the Honourable SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD by JOHN WRIGHT WARNER, for and on behalf of the Central Bank of Western India, a Creditor of the said Company, and that the said Petitioner is directed to be heard before the Honourable SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD on the Twenty-third day of March 1868, and any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a Copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

KEIR, PRESCOT, & WINTER,
Solicitors for the Petitioner.

MASONIC NOTICE.—The FIRST HALF-YEARLY COMMUNICATION of the DISTRICT GRAND LODGE will be held at the Masonic Hall, Mazagon, on WEDNESDAY next, the 4th March, at six o'clock precisely.

By order,
C. E. MITCHELL,
Bombay, 29th Feb. 1868. District Grand Secretary.

RED BOOT MART.—Just unpacked, the following CONSIGNMENT of GOODS, consisting of :—

Gent's Calf Walking Boots, extra stout.
Do. Enamel do. do.
Do. do. Jack Boots.
Do. Calf Wellington's, spur boxes.
Do. Patent Dress do. do.
29th Feb. 1868. R. PARTRIDGE.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday Evening.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
OF TO-DAY WILL CONTAIN

LEADING ARTICLES :—
I.—Representation of India in Parliament.
II.—The Southern Konkun.
III.—Commercial Morality.
IV.—The Furlough Regulations.
THE WEEK.
LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.
LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION, EUROPEAN AND INDIAN.
COMMENTS ON THE WEEK.
WITH ALL
THE COMMERCIAL, SHIPPING & MILITARY NEWS OF THE WEEK.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Post Edition...Rs. 23 4 per Annum (in Advance).
" " 2 8 per Month.
Town Edition " 20 0 per Annum (in Advance).
" " 2 0 per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under .....Rs. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each..... " 0 6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE ART EXHIBITION.

PROGRAMME.

SATURDAY.—From 7 A.M. to 12 noon, and from 3 to 7 P.M. Admission to Season Ticket-holders, and by payment at the door of Re 1; Children half price.

PROGRAMME FOR ENSUING WEEK.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.—From 7 A.M. to 12 (Noon.) Admission Re 1; Children half price; or by Season Ticket.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY,—From 3 to 7 P.M. Admission by Season Ticket; or on payment at the door of Rs. 2.

TUESDAY.—From 7 A.M. to Noon, and from 3 to 7 P.M. Admission by Season Ticket; or on payment of Re. 1.

THURSDAY.—From 7 A.M. to Noon. Admission by Season Ticket; or on payment of Re. 1.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.—For NATIVE LADIES ONLY. Admission Rs. 2; Children half price.

SEASON TICKETS Rs. 5.

J. GRIFFITHS,
Honorary Secretary.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1868.

SOME of the Khangee jewels (that is to say property belonging to the heir-presumptive of the throne of Baroda, who has been for some years past and is still imprisoned by his brother the Guicowar) have been lately presented by the latter to Bhow Scindia, the newly appointed Minister (formerly his slipper-bearer), and also to Manay, a brother of the wife lately espoused by the Guicowar. It is surprising that the Government permits this waste of the Khangee property (a large portion of which, as we noticed before, has been appropriated to the Cheddar, now under exhibition, and intended for Mahomet's tomb at Mecca,) especially as it belongs to one unable, from the circumstance of his imprisonment, to protect it himself.

We understand also that the monies of the State treasury have been lavished away in such profusion that the Guicowar is now obliged to stop the water works originated with the object of bringing water from the Nerbudda to the City of Baroda, and that he has not been able to take up his engagements with the bankers for the last two years. Although the Guicowar is sending a cheddar worth some thirty lacs to a Mahomedan tomb—he being himself a Hindu—he is unable to defray the first instalment of ten lacs towards a work of the utmost utility, and is obliged to postpone the payment of that sum until after the lapse of another year.

AT this period of the year when all the military departments are busily engaged in drawing up the estimates for the Military Budget of 1868-69, we naturally turn to that for the year 1867-68, with a view to ascertaining what reforms if any can be made in its as yet unborn brother. In the first place, as regards form, we find that compared with the military estimates drawn up in England, the Indian military estimates are very deficient in those details which alone can enable the public to judge whether the authorities have been faithful and economical stewards of the money entrusted to them for their disposal, and whether their demands are really justified by the necessities of the case. In England the public accounts are submitted to the rigorous and independent audit of the House of Commons, but in this country the only practical auditors are the Supreme Council and the Secretary of State for India. Now, as to the Members of the Legislative Council, they are all, it is needless to observe, men of great abilities, undoubted integrity, and animated by a sincere desire to do their duty to the State; but with the best intentions in the world they are too few in number, too intimately connected with each other socially, to be able to preserve that independence of action required for the due discharge of their duties. It is almost impossible but, that without themselves being conscious of its existence there must be something of a you scratch me, and I'll scratch you feeling on the part of the various heads of departments who possess seats in the Legislative Council. This log-rolling, as the Yankees term it, cannot fail to be prejudicial to a rigid scrutiny of the items of the various estimates. As to the Secretary of State it is impossible that he can at such a distance, and with so many various subjects to occupy his attention, be competent to decide what items, trifling individually but important in the aggregate, are or are not unnecessary or extravagant. Nor are the public, even were the estimates more clearly framed than they are, able to exercise much check on our financiers. An important measure like the income-tax, or the license-tax, may be discussed in the papers or protested against at public meetings; but such discussion, owing to the short notice given, can only take place, such protests only be made at or near the Presidency towns. As to the details of the ordinary budget, they are not submitted to the public at all, and thus the hands of an extravagant financial minister are not restrained, those of a reforming financial minister not strengthened by that surest corrective in the one case, and support in the other, which a good government can have, public opinion. Yet it is after all the money of the public which is the matter in question.

Such being the case, the only course left for the public and its representatives the press is to examine—when they can obtain a copy—the estimates of the current year, and seek to draw from thence some facts, the setting forth of which may not be without effect in the discussion by the Legislative Council of the forthcoming budget. With this view we desire to draw the attention of the public to one of the most glaring instances of military extravagance noticeable in the Bengal budget for 1867-68, and which will undoubtedly be repealed in that for 1868-69, unless the public voice in the meantime protest strongly against it. We refer to the cost of that contemptible pseudo-military force, the Governor General's body-guard. On referring to the estimates for the past year we find that these gallant pretorians number 133 of all ranks. The annual cost of these Lancers *de luxe* is no less a sum than 99,587 rupees, which would maintain at least half as many again if they were on the footing of ordinary irregular cavalry regiments. But this is but an imperfect method of stating the case for not only does the army thus lose the services of some sixty old troopers, but also those of the 128 native troopers who compose the body-guard. It is notorious that they are utterly unreliable, at all events it is one of the traditions of the army that, on the only occasion when they were really tested, *i. e.* the first Sikh war, they showed themselves very active in—retreat. It is said that a gallant officer, now serving and once attached to the body-guard, was turned out of his appointment for nicknaming them "the scarlet runners." Some forty years ago Lord Combermere was very anxious to diminish the numbers of these mounted khitmutgars and to substitute for the men thus reduced some real soldiers, but he was overruled. Were they on a different footing, were they either a sort of native noble such as the Hungarian noble guard, or were they composed entirely of men of distinguished gallantry in action the public would look on them with respect, and would not grudge a little military extravagance being incurred on their behalf. As it is, the only single claim they have to the forbearance of the tax-payer is their height. We do not for a moment mean to say that the Governor General should not have some sort of native guard both as a compliment to our native fellow subjects and as a means of enhancing his state, neither do we object to such a corps receiving higher pay than the rest of the army. All that we contend for is that, as it is clear that the body-guard are soldiers only in name and no more useful in the field than the Lord Mayor of London's man in armour, they should be reduced to the smallest number that considerations of show will admit of. Now that these only require one troop is evident from the fact that the other troop is always left at Dehra Dhoon. Therefore, as the labours of the troop on duty are not so arduous as to render a relief necessary, there can be no reason why the corps should not be reduced by the one-half which is perpetually resting at Dehra Dhoon from the fatigues of the past Calcutta season. Again, if one troop were abolished, there is no reason why the whole staff should not be reduced even out of proportion to the reduction in the number of the men. The medical officer who at present receives 1,056 rupees odd a month might easily be dispensed with, and the Surgeon of the nearest regiment be employed to afford medical attendance receiving, say, some 200 rupees a month tor his trouble. Again the second in command who receives 674 rupees odd a month, the Adjutant who receives 575 rupees a month, and the Surgeon-Major who receives rather less than rupees 60 a month are quite unnecessary. The pay of the Commandant also, which is 1,540 rupees a month, seems to us somewhat excessive, being 200 rupees a month more, than the Commandant of an irregular cavalry regiment receives. The perpetual change of quarters incurs expenses from which the Commandant of the body guard is exempt. Further, the former has to take his turn of bad quarters and has always much work and a heavy responsibility. There seems no reason, therefore, why he should draw 200 rupees a month less than the Commandant of the body-guard. If, however, the post of the latter is to be kept as a reward for every distinguished service we have nothing to say, and we know that the present Commandant has gone through a campaign though not very recently.

It may appear that we are entering the lists against, a comparatively small abuse. An expenditure of nearly 1,00,000 rupees per annum, where 40,000 rupees would amply suffice, cannot however be called a small abuse. Besides reforms should begin at the top, and the Governor General would gracefully close his Indian career by such an act of economy as reducing the body-guard to within more reasonable limits. We are sure the Secretary of State for India would not object, though the officers of the corps would naturally disapprove of the measure, and we may be very certain that Sir William Mansfield would not consider the efficiency of the army diminished thereby, whatever remonstrances the *Times* for obvious reasons might urge.

MILITARY LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.

LONDON, 3RD FEBRUARY.

THE principal military fact of the week is the forthcoming new edition of the "Queen's Regulations for the Army." It will be published immediately, and already some sketch of its contents has been made public. There appear to be some very considerable changes. Inspections, for instance, are to be more rigorously carried out than heretofore. General officers, in their confidential reports, are to be more minute and special. Generals of divisions are to comment on the reports of generals of brigade, and inspecting generals are not to be satisfied with mere affirmations or negations. They are to present such a report as will enable the Commander-in-Chief to distinguish the good officers from the indifferent or the bad. It is laid down that the commander of a battalion or a regiment may be zealous and a disciplinarian and yet not have the gift of command; and, if so, the fact is to be stated. The Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief actually says that some field officers and captains must be superior to others; and he thinks the character of the better men should be known, and that all should not be lumped pell-mell together. This is, surely, a large extension of the requirements, and it almost looks as if the Commander-in-Chief were preparing to adopt that principle of selection which he has said cannot be enforced. Confidential reports, if conscientiously made, are great helps to the efficient administration of the army; but we all know that they may be abused, and every one must know of cases in which they have been abused even under the existing system. Nevertheless these reports are essential, but for their just use severe examples must be made in every case where it is found that favouritism or spite have led to malicious statements. In future it is laid down that, as regards purchase, when instructions have been once issued, directing an officer first on the list for purchase to lodge his money, no senior officer, whose name is not on the list, shall be allowed to return himself for purchase, so far as the step then in question is concerned. This rule is aimed as the curious and somewhat scandalous attempts to prevent an officer selling out from getting full price. When an officer proposes to effect an exchange, the application must distinctly state that his desire to abandon one corps for another does not originate in any cause affecting his honour, character, or professional efficiency; and he must send in a medical certificate showing fitness for his new duties. When an application to retire is sent in, the commanding officer is to name the successor of the retiring officer; and when an adjutant retires his successor is to be nominated at once, but, unless the regiment is serving abroad, the successor must have passed through the school of musketry. The following regulations apply to messing and other matters :—

"It is an important and responsible duty of a commanding officer to prevent the officers' mess being conducted with any unnecessary expense or extravagance. He should encourage, by every means in his power, a careful and economical management of the mess in all its details, and should bear in mind that, as it is incumbent upon every officer of his corps to be a member of the regimental mess, whatever may be his means, the ordinary expenditure should be regulated with strict economy and with regard to those officers whose incomes are the most limited. He should endeavour to promote the attainment of this object by his own personal example and frequent presence at the mess-table. The special attention of commanding officers is also drawn to paragraph 302 regarding mess entertainments.

"He should especially caution all young officers to avoid the dangerous practice of raising funds through the agency of money-lenders and bill discounters, who are in the habit of frequenting garrison towns, and, by means of circulars and advertisements, of introducing themselves to notice. Officers are liable to bring ruin upon themselves and their professional prospects by getting involved, in a thoughtless moment, in transactions of this nature.

"When an officer is declared bankrupt in a court of law it is the duty of the commanding officer to ascertain and report the circumstances of the case to the Military Secretary for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, who, in concurrence with the Secretary of State for War, will investigate each case and decide upon it according to its merits. If the officer shall have brought himself to that position through any dishonourable transaction, or wilful extravagance, he will no longer be permitted to hold Her Majesty's commission."

With regard to messing, I may quote a paragraph from the Wellington Despatches, recently published. Lord Londonderry, in 1824, had some quarrel with a Lieutenant Battier, and he noticed his presence at the mess in terms not altogether inoffensive. Writing to Lord Londonderry, the Duke says:—"Your mistake is one that has crept into the service, lately, and is very general. It is in supposing the mess anything but a private society; and that you, as colonel or commanding officer of the regiment, had anything to say to it, excepting to notice anything ungentlemanlike or unmilitary which might occur there. If the mess is only a private society of officers, you might notice an officer resorting to it, who may have omitted his duty on account of sickness; but you would not notice one resorting to it who may have omitted his duty because he has leave of absence. In truth, Mr. Battier was a member of the mess, as long as he was at the quarters of the regiment, and paid part of the expense of the dinner given to you—not a member, but a stranger; and unless you make the mess something more than a private society, I do not see what business you, as colonel, had to notice his presence there. The moment you consider the mess something more than a private society, which may be very convenient to some, it becomes an authority much more prejudicial to discipline and good order, and much more inconvenient to the commanding officer than many are aware of." The new regulation is most admirable, but it does not seem to me in accordance with the Duke's idea of the private society.

There is again a little movement in the army. Another general officer holding a cavalry colonelcy has died within the last few days—Sir Michael White, who had seen a great deal of service, and who was the titular head of the 7th Dragoon Guards. His demise makes Sir George Bell a lieutenant-general; Colonel the Honourable Percy Herbert a major general; Major T. Wickham, late 33rd, a lieutenant colonel; and Captain Allen of the Royal Marines, a major in the army. The movement does not rest here, because by his promotion Colonel Herbert loses the post of aide-de-camp to the Queen, and an opportunity is now afforded of doing something for the cavalry officers, who are hurt because no one of their number was made a field marshal. It is reported that Colonel Herbert's successor on the list of royal aides-de-camp will be a horseman. The vacant cavalry colonelcy, it is thought, will go to Lord George Paget—but that is not so sure, although his position on the staff renders it likely that his claims will overbear those of Major General Williams, who is only an an old Life Guards officer of no special mark or merit, but whose name stands on the list above that of Lord George. There is no show of reason for giving the line colonelcies to Guards' officers, but I suppose the army likes it or the thing would not be done. The present mail will carry to Sir Rowland Smyth the welcome news of his appointment to the colonelcy of the Carabineers. Room was made for him by the promotion of Sir James Jackson to the King's Dragoon Guards. For the present, therefore, the grant of a colonelcy to Prince Christian has been deferred; and it certainly ought never to take place, unless we have a war and the Prince risks his skin for a colonelcy.

Sir George Whitlock died last week at Exmouth in his native county. His career must be so well known to all your readers that I need say nothing about it. His death gives the Duke of Cambridge the disposal of the 103rd, and it is to be hoped he will give it to an Indian officer.

Oddly enough the last *Gazette* but one contained some erroneous promotions—the system being now so complicated that the authorities who "ought to know" are now and then in error. Thus three captains, having a claim to brevet majorities, were passed over. They were Captain Kirk, staff officer of Pensioners, and Captain Davies and Captain Allen of the Royal Marines. Of course the error has been rectified, and the officer who was taken out of his turn, Captain McPherson, 17th Foot, instead of being brevet major, now stands first for that rank.

Many of your readers will be glad to hear that a singular arrangement made when the amalgamation scheme was carried out has now been reversed. You may remember that it was ruled that any officer exchanging from one to another of the regiments made from the local European battalions raised by the East India Company, should lose all claim to Indian pension on retirement. It was a droll regulation, and of course prevented exchanges as effectually as if a direct prohibition had been issued. The regulation has been rescinded, and the reason for that step is that, as the battalions will soon leave India for a tour of duty in Europe, it would be unjust to maintain the rule.

In order to secure exact returns of the state of corps on the 1st and 15th of each month, a General Order instructs all officers and soldiers of every grade that, when their furloughs expire on the last day of the month, or the 14th, they must report themselves before tattoo on those days respectively. It has been laid down that a non-commissioned officer is to be regarded as "in the execution of his office" whenever he is present with his battalion or any part of it.

The shooting of the army improves under the much and often justly decried system of musketry instruction. From a return just published by the Adjutant General, I see that whereas in 1866-7 there were only 13 battalions classed as "very good," in 1867-8 the numbers under that rubric is not less than *forty*. Of course the other classes have diminished in proportion, the "good" falling from 32 to 25, and the "moderate" from 34 to 10. I observe that the Adjutant General considers any figure of merit very good that reaches to 100 or upwards; that anything above 80 is "good" and that all below is moderate. The extremes in this return are between the splendid figure of 133·58 obtained by the 1st Battalion 20th Foot, and 62·10 made by the 13th Depot Battalion. It is satisfactory to note that the Adjutant General, expressing the opinions of his chief, calls attention to the "indifferent" character of the independent firing, and says he can only attribute that failure "to undue importance being attached to mere rapidity of fire, and to a want of attention to deliberate aim being taken by each soldier during practice." These are serious evils and demand severe treatment.

It may slightly interest some soldiers to learn that there is a prospect, nay almost a certainty, that the French Emperor has determined to suppress the Grenadier and Voltigeur companies in his line regiments. The statement is that the selection of good men for these companies weakens the others to an undue degree, and that, with the new weapons, it is desirable there should be an equality of force throughout the line. The whole of a battalion may be used as skirmishers, and it is expedient that it should not be weaker in the centre than in the flanks. The French have carried their passion for corps *d'elite* rather far, and it will no doubt be a wise thing to retrench a little. What with Guards and Zouaves and Chasseurs, Grenadiers, and Voltigeur companies in every battalion were too much of a good or bad thing. Marshal Neil boasts that the army was never in a finer condition than it is now, and certainly it has never been so numerically strong since 1813. "What will he do with it?" is the question. His ministers say it is an engine of peace—and that now France is strong she will also be satisfied, and let Europe alone.

THE ART EXHIBITION.

No. II.

(By our own Art Critic.)

27TH FEBRUARY.

DEAR ARISTIPPUS,—I am glad that my hasty first letter has your approbation, but I am vexed more than I can tell you to find it headed by you in this morning's *Bombay Gazette*

"*By our own Art Critic.*"

I wished to seem, in what I wrote, as perfectly artless, and although I feel the charm of your having seen through me, I resent the sly suggestion to the populace of insidiousness, which your vexatiously pertinent heading bears. Almost as greatly also am I vexed at finding my pertinent reading of the creed of the orthodox

In the Communion of Sins,
And the forgiveness of Saints

printed between inverted commas, as if I had taken it from Tom Hood; whereas it is the one perfectly original thing I have ever got out of my own head: for I may as well boldly claim it as original, for if I told the world that I heard a lady say it by slip last Sunday in Church, as in truth and reality I did, no one would believe me. They have put the best first in the exhibition, having hung the entrance hall and staircases leading upstairs with a magnificent set of elephant cloths and trappings, the manufacture of Goolburga a small town in the Nizam's Dominions. Only Russia could attempt to produce such fabrics. The gold thread of which they are wrought has a life and glow in it, as if it had been spun off from the sun, and is used with a lavish prodigality only less astonishing than the perfect harmony and grace of fulness of the designs. Manchester, Birmingham, and Paris could not possibly conceive of art manufacture like this. They want the innate truthfulness and integrity of the native of India for such grand fabrics, and if they were put before them for an example, their first false thought would be to substitute pinchbeck for gold—and in the name of civilization. The West is flooding the East with Christianity, Steam-engines, and Cogniac, to the utter extinction of the arts of India, China, and Japan—thinking that in this does God's service. At the head of the right staircase, and hung from the west wall of the exhibition room, are two pieces of the Guicowar's famous "Chudder," which I could almost count the eighth wonder of the world, and for which the Guicowar will be held in everlasting remembrance. I have seen Pliny daily at the Exhibition writing a description of it in an interleaved copy of his delightful chapter on precious stones, and have coveted his "copy" desperately; but I dare never even so much as approach him, to salute him, so irritable and abrupt are his manners. The groundwork of the "Chudder" is of pearls, and the scroll work of blue and red coloured glass beads, the blue predominating, bosses of diamonds lighting up the whole. The effect is exceedingly pleasing, whilst the scroll work is a marvel of delicate and chaste design; and when the richness of the materials out of which so perfectly an artistic result has wrought is remembered, I think that I am right in calling this cloth of gems the eighth wonder of the world. But it must never be allowed to be sent to

LONDON, 24TH FEB. MORNING.

President Johnson has appointed Adjutant General Thomas to be Secretary at War. Mr. Stanton refuses to surrender the office, and the Senate has declared his removal illegal. The Reconstruction Committee recommend an impeachment of President Johnson.

The French Chamber has rejected, by 155 against 66 votes, an amendment on the Press Bill authorising the publication of summaries of the debates.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

CALCUTTA, 28TH FEB.

Govt. Securities. { Fours 8½ to 8¾ discount. Fives 7¼ to 7½ premium. Five and a half 12½ premium.

Document Bills, 1s. 11d.
Dead Weight, Rice, £3 10s.
Jute, £3 15s. to £3 17s. 6d.
Seeds, Linseed, £3 17s. 6d.
40 inch Grey Shirtings 7 lbs. Rs. 6-6 to 6-8.
Madapollams, Rs. 2-6 to 2-8.
No. 40 Mule Twist, good seconds, 6 annas 2 pies per month.
Market for Piece Goods rather easier, for Twist drooping.

MADRAS, 27TH FEB.

Govt. Securities. { Five and a half, 12½ premium. Fives, 7½ premium. Fours, 9½ discount.

Document Bills, 1s. 11¾d.
Dead weight, £2.
Light freight, £5 to £5 10s.
Cotton, £4 to £4 5s.
Interest on Loans, 4½ per cent.
Money Market, more demand.
40 inch Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-4.
No. 40 Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle, Rs. 3-12 to Rs. 3-14.
Shipments of Cotton for week ended the 22nd Feb. 3,895 cwt.

BOMBAY.

THE s.s. *Nada* has been chartered as a transport for the Abyssinian Expedition.

THE body of a still-born male child was found by the police in Mungalwadee Lane on Thursday last.

WE are requested by the Bombay Harbour Mission Union to state that there will be Divine Service to-morrow at eleven o'clock on board the ship *Queen of the Lakes*.

IT is believed that Mr. R. W. Hunter, Senior Assistant Judge of Sholapore, will act for Mr. R. H. Pinhey as Judge and Session Judge of the Konkan.

THE transports *Agamemnon* and *Trafalgar*, in tow of the s. s. *Asia*, left Bombay for Kurrachee yesterday with troops brought by H. M. troop transport *Malabar*.

MR. ROWLAND HAMILTON is to lecture on Political Economy in the Town Hall on Tuesday next, in connection with the Bombay Mechanics' Institution.

IT will be remembered that in 1865 Cursetjee Dossabhoy Sookhia, a Parsee broker, was sentenced to ten years' transportation by a Judge of the High Court, for criminal breach of trust. We learn that the Government have commuted the sentence to five years.

A CORONER'S inquest was held on Thursday last at the Bhouwadda Cross-road, concerning the death of one Pandoo Hurrichund, a contractor. The jury found that the deceased committed suicide by drowning himself in a deserted quarry hole.

ON Thursday night last a fire was discovered in the shop of a Mussulman situated in Duncan Road, but by the exertions of the police it was soon extinguished. The owner of the shop, Tar Mahomed Syed, sustained a loss of about thirty rupees by the destruction of his groceries.

IT was reported yesterday that the Turkish branch of the Indo-European line was interrupted beyond Bagdad, and that the Persian line was right to Tabreez. The latest dates from Great Britain *via* Turkey were 24th February; *via* Russia 23rd February. The latest date from Egypt was 27th February.

A NATIVE craft, loaded with rice, raisins, almonds, and sugar, foundered on the afternoon of Thursday last off Mandvee Bunder. The owners of the property are Moosaa Tatoo and Valee Kharoo. The greater part of the property was recovered.

SIDI IBRAHMKHAN SAHIB, Nawab of Jinjeera, with a suite of 225 followers, arrived at Bombay yesterday morning, by the steamers *Goolanar* and *Mountstuart Elphinstone*. These steamers left Jinjeera about 12 o'clock on Thursday. One of the objects of the Nawab's visit is said to be to see the Exhibition of Arts.

ON the application of Mr. Macpherson, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Westropp yesterday received a memorandum of appeal against a decision by Mr. Justice Tucker in the matter of the insolvency of Curmally Cassumbhoy. The decision of the Insolvent Court was that the petition should be dismissed.

WE learn that on the 22nd instant an accident occurred to an up-special train at Kussara through being turned off the main side into the catch siding, causing injury to three men. A brakesman named Vittoo Govind, who had his arm broken and is now in the Jamsetjee Hospital, another brakesman named Gopal, and a fireman, were severely cut and bruised.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of the 108th Regiment, at Colaba, this evening:—

March..... "Ferien" .....Gung'l.
Waltz ..... "Die Werber" .....Lanner.
Selections of Scotch Melodies .....Cavallini.
Quadrilles "Dinorah .....Kuhner.
Mazurka... .....Billerma.
Galop ..... "Iris" .....Faust.

THE *Nadeeda* with stores, and *Atiet Rahamon* with hay, leave for Annesley Bay to-day. The *Melmerby*, towed by the s. s. *Kangaroo*, left yesterday for Kurrachee, and will carry from that port to Annesley Bay 90 horses, 30 mules, 8 bullocks, and 190 followers. The *Kangaroo* is also to go on to Annesley Bay. The s. s. *General Outram*, with the water barge *Nicol* in tow, left on Thursday for Annesley Bay.

MR. MACPHERSON appeared before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Westropp, sitting in appeal yesterday, and enquired when the appeal against the decision of Mr. Justice Tucker in the matter of Muncherjee Heerjee Ready-money would be taken up. The Court informed him that the appeal would have to take its turn, for the insolvent not being at present in custody there was no reason why the appeal should be heard before others. In the case of Manockjee Shapoorjee Kaka, the insolvent was in custody, and on that account the appeal had been heard speedily.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—Latest dates of telegrams, received during the last 24 hours ending at 8 P. M. yesterday, were as follows:—

From United Kingdom, via Russia—20th, and 24th February.

From Continent of Europe, via Russia—18th, 20th, 24th, and 25th Febuary.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P. M. of the 27th to 8 P. M. of the 28th February were as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.		Min.	
From Kurrachee	5	12	0	8
,, Calcutta via Agra ...	3	50	3	47
,, Calcutta via Madras...	43	42	1	15
,, Madras	34	49	27	20

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

THE following passengers will proceed to-day per P. & O. Company's steamer *Sumatra*, Captain E. P. E. Brown, to Aden and Suez:—

For Southampton.

Mrs. Moffitt, Mr. H. B. Bennett,
,, Laughton, and three children. Major and Mrs. Hicks, and 2 children,
Mr. Charles Palmer, Mr. B. Smith,
Mrs. C. Smith and 2 children, ,, Geo. Stevens,
Mr. J. J. Guzdar, Master Hollis.

For Marseilles.

Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald and two children, Mr. J. J. Mackenzie,
Mr. A. M. Rendal, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron and 2 children,
Dr. and Mrs. H. M. Canon and child, Mrs. Rugent,
,, Somerville,
Mr. F. Callingridge, Dr. Mackenzie,
Major and Mrs. J. Woodcock, Mr. W. Patterson.
Captain Sadler,

For Suez.

Mr and Mrs. Macfarlane, Mr. James Kerr,
Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. A. Wright, ,, Alexander,
,, J. J. Taylor,
Mr. Charrial, ,, Byramjee Rustomjee.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.—28TH FEB.

Kurrachee, 28th, 11-5 A. M.—Turkish line interrupted beyond Bagdad, Persian line right to Tabreez. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey, 24th February; via Russia 23rd February. Latest dates from Egypt, 17th February.

STEAMER REPORTS.—28TH FEB.

GALLE, 26TH, 6-5 P. M.—Mail Steamer *Avoca* sailed for Australia.

GALLE, 27TH, 8-10 A. M.—Mail Steamer *China* sailed for Bombay.

GALLE, 27TH, 10-50 A. M.—Mail Steamer *Mongolia*, sailed for Suez.

THE FIRE IN GUMBAWA LANE.

THE following is an official estimate of the loss occasioned by the fire that broke out on Sunday morning last in the Gumbawa Well Lane:

Moosaa Mapla.....	Rs.	2,00,000
Muncherjee Bomanjee.....	,,	1,00,000
Hormusjee Pestonjee & Sons.....	,,	1,40,000
Sorabjee Rustomjee.....	,,	30,000
Merwanjee Sorabjee.....	,,	40,000
Merwanjee Coverjee.....	,,	30,000
Hormusjee Eduljee.....	,,	4,000
Hormusjee Shapoorjee.....	,,	4,000
Total Rs.		5,48,000

The police have made every enquiry as to the cause of the fire, but have failed to discover any.

COLLISION OF THE SHIPS "PENSECOLA" AND THE "JAMES SEDDON."

THE ship *Pensecola*, of Liverpool, which arrived in the harbour on the 26th instant, with 1,421 tons of coal, James Gibson, master, reports having left Liverpool on October 14th and having had a collision with the ship *Robert Seddon* about twenty miles W. N. W. from Tuskar Rock, having received some damage thereby, but been temporarily repaired and enabled to proceed on her voyage; and having further, met a hurricane on 18th January in lat. 23 S. and long. 67 E., which obliged her to stand to for thirty hours to avoid the centre, and which caused her to lose the two lowest top-sails and the foresail, the ship otherwise behaving well and keeping perfectly tight. The following report of the collision is signed by the master and the first mate:—

"October 17th, 8 A. M., 1867.—Tuskar Rock, W. by N., distance ten miles. This being the first opportunity I have had, I now make the following statement with respect to a collision with the ship *Robert Seddon* of Liverpool:—On the night of the 15th inst. at 10h. 50m P. M., Tuskar Light about W. N. W. 12 miles, we were standing close hauled on the starboard tack, with a light west wind and fine clear moonlight weather, the side lights burning brightly, Michael Field, AB, at the helm, John Cole, AB, on the look-out, the ship lost steerage way and came round on her heel. The *Robert Seddon*, previous to that, was on our weather quarter, and on the starboard tack also: Mr. James, first mate, was the officer in charge of the deck, and tried first to box the ship off, then to wear her; and seeing the danger of collision as our ship was unmanageable, he called me at once. On going on deck I saw that the helm was hard aport trying to wear the ship round, but she would not answer it. I then ran forward and hailed the *Robert Seddon* telling them that my ship would not steer, and some person on board of her called out for me to bring our ship on the port tack, at the same time starboarding his helm and trying to run off the wind out of our way. I then starboarded our helm and braced our afteryards up on the port tack, but owing to the lightness of the wind all was of no avail, and our ship went slowly on stem first with the heave of the swell right into the waist of the *Robert Seddon*, sawing up and down with our stem for about half an hour, carrying away our jibboom, bobstays, foretop gallant-mast, port cathead, figure head, and all our head gear, and chafed the planks of the port bow very much. The *Robert Seddon* must have received considerable damage also. Eventually we got clear by clewing up all our sails, breasting the two ships alongside of each other, and then heaving the *Robert Seddon* ahead with a spring from our bow to her quarter. On getting clear the *Robert Seddon* bore away up channel with an increasing breeze for Liverpool, and we hauled our ship to the wind on the starboard tack to clear away the wreck and wait for daylight to see the extent of damage. At daylight found that the ship was making no more water, and that the bowsprit was apparently not sprung. I then resolved to repair damages temporarily and proceed on the voyage.

THE DIET MONEY OF PRISONERS FOR DEBT.

THE following order has been issued under the instructions of the Judges of H. M.'s High Court, consequent on a petition having been presented by certain prisoners on the debtors' side of the County Gaol complaining of the delay which occurred in the release of prisoners—such release being due on account of the failure of payment of the monthly diet money:—

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY. ORIGINAL JURISDICTION. It is ordered as follows:—1. Whenever on the last day of the month the allowance for subsistence to which a prisoner in the County Gaol in execution of a decree is entitled has not been paid in advance for the ensuing month, the Marshal shall on the following day, unless the same shall be a Sunday, and then on the Monday following, without any petition or application on the part of the prisoner, certify the same to the Court by a certificate in writing, signed by him, and instituted in the suit in which the prisoner is in custody; and shall send such certificate by one of his regular peons to the clerk of the Judge, who is to sit for business in Chambers, so that the same may be received by such clerk at or before 11 o'clock in the morning of that day. (2.) The said Judge's clerk shall thereupon forthwith prepare and deliver, in triplicate, to the Deputy Sheriff, a notice or summons requiring the plaintiff in the suit to appear before the Judge at 11 o'clock in the morning of the following day, and show cause why the defendant should not be released from custody. (3.) The Deputy Sheriff shall immediately on the receipt by him of any such notice or summons cause one part thereof to be left at the place of abode of the plaintiff, or if there be several plaintiffs, of one of the plaintiffs mentioned in the plaint; or if no such place of abode be mentioned, at his or her last known place of abode, and shall also cause another part thereof, to be left at the office of the plaintiff's attorney in the suit, and the Deputy Sheriff shall immediately after the service as aforesaid of any such notice or summons cause the remaining part thereof to be returned to the Judge's clerk with a memorandum of the service endorsed thereon. (4.) Whenever a prisoner is detained in custody in more than one suit, the Marshal shall state the same in his certificate with the title of every other suit in which the prisoner shall be so detained; and the Judge's clerk shall cause a like notice or summons to be served in like manner on the plaintiff, or one of the plaintiffs in every such suit. (5.) When an order for the release of a prisoner from custody shall have been signed by the Judge the same shall be forthwith delivered by the Judge's clerk to the Deputy Sheriff, who shall immediately transmit the same to the Marshal.—Dated the 27th day of February 1868.—By the Court.

J. W. ORR,
Prothonotary.

(Seal) G. H. FARRAN.
The 27th day of February 1868.

CONCERT OF THE BOMBAY CHORAL SOCIETY.

THE amateur concert given at Framjee Hall, Breach Candy, on Thursday night, by the Bombay Choral Society, in aid of the Cathedral Organ Fund, was a great musical success. We do not know whether anyone took the hint of the local *literary* organ of a section of the English Church, and was foolish enough to stay away because it was the second day of Lent; but as a matter of fact we have never seen a larger or more select audience at any concert in Bombay, and we could not wish to see a brilliant company in a finer hall than that of the palatial residence in which the concert was given. When a number of ladies and gentlemen who can sing are kind enough to do what they can towards a good object, by appearing before a large crowd of people as amateur musicians, it is not, of course, for the press to be so churlish as to subject their performances to such a close and rigid criticism as would be very right and proper in the case of those who seek to make money by amusing the public. At the same time, in dealing with the other night's concert, there would be very little to take exception to even if free reins were given to criticism. It was quite refreshing to hear the sounds of the sweet well-trained voices of about a dozen ladies in the different glees and choruses that were sung; and it must be said of the male voices, also, that they had been happily selected, and sang in fine harmony with those of the ladies. The glees and choruses that were rendered were—"Æolian Lyre," "Daughter of Error" (chorus with solo), "Wake with a smile, O mouth of May," "Orpheus with his lute," and "With a laugh as we go round" (chorus and solo). The lady who sang the solos in "Daughter of Error" and "With a laugh as we go round" was rapturously applauded. Gifted with a fine rich voice, she sings with remarkable ease, feeling, and expression. She also took part, with another lady, in Mozart's duet of "Ah Perdona al primo affetto;" and by herself she sung "Giunse alfin il momento," in a manner which made the audience wish for an *encore*, though it was felt that it would hardly be polite to press for it. The other soles sung by ladies were—"Air de Galathée," "Awake! the starry midnight hour," and "My mother bids me bind my hair;" and in regard to all of them we may say in a word that it was a pleasure to listen to them. A well-known amateur sang "Nazareth" and "If doughty deeds my lady please." The latter hardly suited his voice, but whatever he sings is worth hearing, in spite of the somewhat excessive sentimentality of the songs he chooses. Besides the vocal performances, two admirable solos were played on the flute by a gentleman who was a stranger to the musical public of Bombay, and who merited a hearty welcome. The pianoforte accompaniments, also by a gentleman, were worthy of such a concert.

THE EASTERN FINANCIAL COMPROMISE.

ON the 14th inst. an application was made to the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Westropp, sitting in appeal, to the effect that the order made in December last, giving the Bank of Hindustan leave to appeal to the Privy Council against the compromise of the debts due by the Eastern Financial Association, and of the liabilities of the contributories to that Company, should be varied by omitting the part which required the official liquidators to deposit with the Accountant General a sum equal to eight annas in the rupee on the claim of the Bank of Hindustan, as security for the fulfilment of the decree of the Privy Council, and to proceed no further in carrying out the compromise until that had been done. This application was made on behalf of the liquidators, who stated in an affidavit that they had made every possible effort to obtain the amount which the Court required to be set aside, but had been unable to do so, and that the compromise was therefore at a stand-still and was in danger of falling through altogether. Counsel having been heard on both sides, their Lordships reserved their decision, and judgment was delivered in the matter yesterday.

The Chief Justice read the following judgment:—The provision in the Charter of the late Supreme Court, under which the order now under review was made, is—"Provided always that where the said Court shall think fit to order the judgment or determination to be executed, security shall be taken from the other party or parties for the due performance of such judgment or order as we, our heirs, or successors, shall think fit to make thereupon." We adhere to the opinion before expressed by us, that we should regard the spirit and not the letter only of this, and limit its application to suits between party and party; but after hearing the further argument upon the matter, and considering it with the affidavit which has now been filed, we think this a case to which the provision in the Charter cannot be applied. The other parties here are the official liquidators, who are acting, not on their own account, but on behalf of the creditors who have assented to the compromise and desire to have it carried into effect. The guarantors and purchasers of the assets are not parties, and the Court cannot order them to give any security and has no power to impose any condition upon them. In seeking to have the determination of the Court executed, the liquidators are only doing their duty and no ground exists for requiring them personally to give any security. The only security they can be made to give is a deposit in Court of part of the assets of the Company. If the compromise is carried out the appellants will be paid six annas in the rupee upon their claim, or it may be deposited in Court. Assets beyond six annas in the rupee on the claims of all the creditors cannot be obtained without departing from the compromise, and any deposits in Court to secure the appellants' claim beyond the six annas must be made by withdrawing from the other creditors a part of what they are entitled to receive. This would be unjust to them, nor would the deposit really give to the appellants the security supposed, for if the decision of this Court is reversed the liquidators will be ordered to proceed in the winding up of the Company, and the sum deposited will form part of the assets and be divisible amongst all the creditors. We are, therefore, of opinion that the order of the 21st of December should be varied by omitting the part which orders the liquidators to pay into the hands of the Accountant General a sum equal to eight annas in the rupee on the appellants' claim. The appellants to pay their own costs of this motion, and the costs of the liquidators to be paid out of the estate.

Mr. Green (for the Bank)—In regard to costs, you will see that we appeared merely in support of the order of the Court. The other side came for the purpose of asking to have it reviewed. I apprehend that in such a case as that it is usual for those who get the benefit of the varying of the order to pay the costs.

The Chief Justice—We can't give you an order for costs.

Mr. Taylor, for the official liquidators, asked whether his clients would now be at liberty to proceed with the winding up, which, he said, had been stayed.

The Chief Justice could not understand why such a question was asked, for there was no such order to stay.

Mr. Taylor understood there was.

The Chief Justice said Mr. Taylor had been misinstructed as to the order of the Court.

Mr. Taylor—Part of the order was, I think, to stay proceedings, and what I now wish to ask is whether that is to continue.

The Chief Justice—Why should we be asked to say? You have got the order, which is quite distinct. Your clients cannot have taken the trouble to understand what was done.

Mr. Justice Westropp—When Mr. White or Mr. Hurrell comes to read the judgment which has just been given, he will see at once how the matter stands.

FORT POLICE COURT.—28TH FEB.

(BEFORE JOHN CONNON, ESQ.)

MILES RICE, seaman of the ship *Quorn*, was charged with embezzling ship's stores, and ordered to pay Rs. 40 with damages.

Eight buggywallas were brought up on a charge of having unnecessarily caused an obstruction in Church Gate Street, and were admonished and discharged.

Gunnoo Coondajee, a retail grocer, was fined Rs. 25 and sent to prison for fourteen days, for having four false weights in his possession.

A warrant was issued, on application, against Heeralal Rumdhun, a moonim, who had been summoned for having failed to take out a license under Act XX. of 1867 and had failed to appear.

Six seamen belonging to the *Mary Stenhouse* were sentenced to suffer four weeks' imprisonment with hard labour for wilful disobedience of lawful commands.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—28TH FEB.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Ebramjee Kurrimjee and Husson Abbas were charged with stealing Rs. 15 in cash, and a handkerchief the property of one Chimnajee Pandoojee.

From the evidence of the complainant it appeared that yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, he was at the Byculla station. He had the handkerchief, with Rs. 15 tied up in it in his pocket. He was standing at the door to go in, the prisoners standing on his right side. One man drew his attention to his handkerchief having been taken out of his pocket. Complainant called to a police havildar, when the first prisoner was arrested with the handkerchief in his hand.

The first prisoner was convicted and sentenced to a month's imprisonment in the County Jail with hard labour; the second prisoner, against whom there was no evidence, was discharged.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Thursday, 27th February.

(BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE, AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE NEWTON.)

The Queen vs. Bhagya bin Lukuppa.

MURDER.—Bhagya bin Lukuppa was arraigned before W. Sandwith, Esq., acting Session Judge of Kulladghee, for murder, in having caused the death of his wife, Erowa. It appears that the accused and his wife were putting up at the house of one Mulkee, woman, who deposed that one morning, about a month ago, whilst sitting outside cleaning some grain, she heard a sound resembling blows, and on looking inside saw deceased lying on the floor, bleeding from a wound on the head. Mulkee's cries brought Luxmana, and after him Peerapa and Rajhappa, to the spot; the first of whom stated that he found Mulkee standing at the entrance of the house, and saw Erowa fallen on the floor, bleeding from the head, and that the accused was standing over the woman with his left foot on her stomach and the axe in his hand, with which the accused struck Erowa a second blow on the head. The above three persons stated that Erowa was speechless, and that she died very shortly after the infliction of the injuries. Luxmana arrested the prisoner as the latter was running out of the house with the bloody axe in his hand. The accused in his examination before the first class subordinate magistrate admitted that he killed his wife with an axe, because her conduct was bad and he had caught her committing adultery two days previously. In the Court of Sessions the accused averred that he was beaten and forced to confess by the witness Raghappa, but there was, however, nothing to uphold this vague statement. The Court, concurring with two of the assessors, found that the accused Bhagya bin Lukuppa was guilty of the offence, and sentenced him to death.

The High Court, on a review of the case, confirmed the sentence of death passed upon Bhagya bin Lukuppa.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE POLICE AND FIRE BRIGADE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In our cities at home the Police and Fire Brigade are distinct bodies, and the members of each are supplied with their official clothing in addition to their pay; but in Bombay, the European Police have, in addition to their duties as policemen, to act as the working men of the Fire Brigade, and the only remuneration they get for their labour as fire extinguishers is the privilege of paying out of their own pockets for the clothes they get destroyed at fires, as they are not supplied with clothing either as Policemen or Fire Brigade men. Will any reasonable man say that this is the sort of encouragement a man ought to get for being drenched from head to foot for several hours together? Ought there not to be a fixed sum given to each man for his labour and damage to clothing, &c., at each fire, and if he is late or absent deprive him of the reward in addition to any other penalty the Commissioner of Police may think fit to inflict?

If "reward sweetens labour," why is the rule departed from when the labourer is

A BOBBY.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

KURRACHEE, 20TH FEBRUARY.

BUSINESS continues much the same as it was when I last wrote, and our local Banks I am told have been doing literally little or nothing lately. I suppose you are aware that we have no less than five Banks in this place, the "Oriental," the "Chartered," the "Agra," the "Bombay," and the "Punjab." The first is under the management of Mr. Robertson, a clever, shrewd man, and it is well supported by the leading members of society, both European and native. The second is under the management of Mr. Boyd, under whose able administration, the agency is rapidly gaining ground in the estimation of the mercantile community, and albeit an English Bank it enjoys the confidence I am told of all the principal natives of the city. One sign that the "Chartered" is doing well is the fact that it is gradually extending the sphere of its operations. A branch is shortly to be opened in Akyab, a port of importance in British Burmah, as also in other localities. The agency at Akyab will be entrusted to Mr. Simpson, the accountant of the branch in Calcutta, who is said to be a man of considerable ability and experience. On Mr. Simpson's transfer to Akyab, several changes will of course take place in the distribution of the *personnel* of the "Chartered," and lead perhaps to the confirmation of Mr. Boyd as manager of the branch at Kurrachee and of Mr. Quanborough as accountant. The latter you will be astonished to learn is a mere youth, scarcely 16 I believe, but though young in years, I must do him the justice to say that he is quite equal if not superior to many double his age holding the same position as he does. He is besides the only one connected with our local Banks who understands anything of the vernacular of the country, having last year passed a creditable examination in Sindee. The "Agra" is managed by Mr. L. M. Marescaux, well known I believe in your part of the world. He is quite a favourite here in society, owing to his many excellent qualities of head and heart—in fact he is a gentleman *in every sense of the term*. Although a frequent partaker of the hospitalities of the *elite* of society in this station, and courted by everybody, from the pro-consul of the Province downwards, yet he is not above extending the hand of friendship to the poorest citizen, be he European or native. Mr. Marescaux is a man of excellent business habits as well, and the mercantile community entertain a high opinion of his abilities as a banker. The "Bombay" is managed by Mr. Grant, but as its affairs in your part of the world are in a transition state at present, I will not venture to say anything about it. The "Punjab" confines itself chiefly to local business, and is gradually gaining the confidence of the people.

The Sessions terminated last week, having occupied only four days. A report of the trials would hardly be of any interest to those of your readers out of Sind, and as the results have already been published in the local papers I shall not take up your space. I may state, though, that a very interesting discussion arose between the Judge and the Government pleader, S. Rochfort, Esq., when the case was opened, as to the legality of trying a man who was convicted some twelve years ago of murder and sentenced to transportation for life, and which sentence was reduced, on appeal, to ten years' rigorous imprisonment. The prisoner was said to have escaped from lawful custody and was "charged" accordingly; but Mr. Rochfort contended that he did not think Regulation XIV. of 1827 was, or ever had been, law in Sind, and that therefore he was of opinion that there was no prosecution against him as he did not escape from *lawful* custody, and so no offence had been committed. The Judge after consideration ordered that the prosecution should proceed. Major Widdicombe is reputed to be well up in criminal law, but his decision in this case was not expected to be what it was, *i. e.* it was not thought that the prisoner would have been convicted on the evidence against him, which consisted purely of the statements of men who were in the police at the time that the accused is alleged to have been first convicted and sentenced. The decision, however, will, I am told, be appealed against, and it remains to be seen what weight the Sudder Court attaches to the evidence for the prosecution and whether the conviction will be upheld.

In the Small Cause Court, since Mr. Macpherson's appointment to it, I have to note a few improvements. Ever since the establishment of the Court it had been the practice to receive petitions only from those who had had them framed by two writers atttched to it, but this has now been done away with, and very properly so. Litigants generally appreciate it. Mr. Macpherson has also made room in the Court for a table and a few chairs for the benefit of the local press, but reporters in Sind are at a discount, so that there will not be much use for these.

The *Sind News* you will be glad to hear is becoming a powerful rival to the *Our Paper* and the *Sindian*. It is very well got up and does credit to its enterprising proprietor. By the bye is it correct for gentlemen in Government employ to take to editing newspapers with the object of adding to their income? I am induced to ask this question, because the sub of the *Our Paper* is a party holding a post in the service. The *Sindian* has done a vast amount of good in Sind during its career. The fearless way in which it denounced those connected with the notorious bell-ringing scandal, despite the high positions of the parties concerned, won for it the respect and esteem of all classes in the province as well as of Government.

Nobody appears to know who is to get the command of the troops in this division. The *Our Paper*, which may be considered a pretty good authority in military matters, asserts that Major General Skinner will be sent here. Colonel Watson, who by virtue of his being the senior officer is temporarily doing the work, is a nice quiet officer and is generally liked. He belongs to the 82nd Regiment, which has taken the place of the 33rd here.

Dr. Cockell, of the Sind Horse, has left Sind for Bombay on leave, and Dr. Lowry, lately transferred to this place, has been sent to Jacobabad to act for him. I have good reason to believe that Dr. Lowry will before long be confirmed in his appointment.

We have now upwards of one thousand muleteers, who arrived here from Lahore *en route* to Abyssinia. Fancy the Punjab Government sending such a large body of men, comprising all castes and creeds, in charge of only one officer, Lieut. Van Hamrigh. This gentleman, finding himself unable to cope with the difficulties of his charge, and brooding over the great responsibility resting on his shoulder in connection with it, lately lost all control over himself and attempted to commit suicide. He is now in the hands of the Doctor attached to the Kurrachee Depot, and Captain Obbard, of the 17th, has been ordered to take charge of the muleteers.

The station is becoming somewhat lively now. The 17th M. Native Infantry is earning quite a name among us through its officers, who are a very social set and inclined to do everything in their power to relieve the humdrum monotony of our existence in this "unhappy valley" by promoting all sorts of amusements. They performed three side-splitting farces lately in the *bijou* theatre of the 82nd and were well patronized. Mr. Bartells was the life and soul of the three pieces, and he was ably supported by Captains Plowden and Simpson and Lieutenant Powis. The officers of H. M.'s Depot are also becoming popular. Under their auspices there will be soldiers' games at 4 o'clock this evening on the general parade-ground, consisting of horse racing, running and other sports, and as the band of the 82nd will be in attendance there is sure to be a good gathering of all classes. The getting up of such sports must be encouraging to the men; and too much praise cannot be awarded to those who have been considerate enough to think of them.

The Bengal Warrant Medical Staff treated their friends to a "hop" the other night, and the entertainment proved such a pleasant one that I hear it is in contemplation to return them the compliment. The officers of the 82nd intend giving a ball to-morrow night. There has been a great change in the weather since my last, which I am sorry to say has somewhat affected the health of the place. Measles have been prevailing to a great extent, and within the past two or three days cholera. Two cases of cholera ended fatally in the lines of the 17th M. N. I. It is to be hoped no more cases will occur. Dr. Gilbert, the staff surgeon, is almost worked off his legs: he seems to have won the confidence of people generally and is not allowed to have any peace. He is good tempered, however, and does his best to satisfy everybody, though you know it is hard to please all! The civilian community anxiously look out for Dr. Bean's return to Kurrachee, and it is hoped it will not be long before he is once again among us.

I have just heard that the Trinity Church Organ Committee are in a pretty mess now, owing to the prospect of Captain Balfour's going away to Abyssinia with the muleteers. Before this officer's arrival in Kurrachee Mr. Martinnant played for the church, but after it his services were dispensed with "as they were no longer required." Mr. M., I don't think, was properly treated, and if he now refuse to play he will show a spirit for which he will be entitled to credit.

Frontier all quiet. Commissioner and Collector are still out on circuit, but it is expected they will soon be coming in for the season. Weather daily becoming warmer.

POLITICAL CHAFF.

(The Saturday Review.)

THE most complete justification of the critical school in history can be established by the current newspapers of the day; or, it may be, its most triumphant refutation. In the present we read the past, and the thing that is most likely was. If to reconstruct history from the authentic records of facts which are in everybody's hands, and which for the most part are not more than thirty years old, is found to be utterly hopeless, it may well be that considerable doubt must attach to what professes to be the history of a nation or a principle from which we are separated by thousands of years and by a total difference in the state of society. The Niebuhr or Cornewall Lewis or Ewald of the future will have no easy task when he comes, some ten centuries hence, to rebuild the political history of England ranging over the period between 1830 and 1868, if he falls across the materials furnished him by the speeches just delivered at Sheffield and Bristol by Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Ferrand. The value of any standard of the credibility of early Roman history may be estimated by what we know as to the trustworthiness of our modern English chroniclers. Mr. Ferrand, who speaks with the authority of a contemporary annalist, may come to be appealed to for such statements as these:—Toryism is a political Freemasonry, connecting all classes of society by a common bond of union, irrespective of party, blood, creed, and social rank; and of this liberal and cosmopolitan hierarchy Lord John Manners has been for twenty-six years the Hierophant, or Most Noble Grand, or something of that sort. The Duke of Wellington, quite contrary to the feelings, wishes, and opinions of the Tories, declared against Reform. The Tories for centuries had been the natural leaders of the working population, and the working population for centuries had returned a hundred and fifty members to the House of Commons. Sir Charles Wetherell was a Tory, a friend to the working-men, and gave up his whole life and energies to their cause. The Poor-law Commissioners forcibly transplanted vast colonies of working-men from the South to the North, in order to keep down factory wages, and this at the instigation of Mr. Bright. Mr. Gladstone publicly defended Tom Paine's *Rights of Man*, in the House of Commons at some time before the year 1845. He also in 1867, published a letter stating that Trades-Unions were an evil. He represented Newark for three years only, and in 1835 he was turned out of the representation of that place by the Duke of Newcastle. Although Mr. Ferrand does not state this curious fact, somehow Mr. Gladstone succeeded in keeping his seat for that place for eleven years, till he resigned it in 1846. This is history according to the veracious and reliable chronicle of William of Bristol. Let us turn to the Sheffield annals.

Here we have the pendant to Mr. Ferrand's picture; and the future historian of England, having satisfied himself that the Tories of England were all along the most liberal politicians, will now proceed to learn that, according to the contemporaneous evidence of Mr. Roebuck, the Whigs for more than thirty years have persistently and systematically resisted Liberalism; and that to the Tories belongs the credit, or discredit, of having passed the only real reforms of the age—such as the Resumption of Cash Payments, Catholic Emancipation, Free Trade, the Repeal of the Corn Laws, and finally, the crowning blessing of the Constitution of 1867. For forty years Mr. Roebuck has watched public affairs, and has been an active partisan himself; and this is his personal testimony. From two opposite quarters then we have two converging streams of light, or what passes for light, and each meeting at that one point which displays in full radiance the liberalism of the Tories and the illiberalism of the Whigs. The curious thing is, that there is and that there is not truth in all this—that is, that it is both true and false to say that the true Literals are the Tories and the true obstructives the Whigs. Pontius Pilate was at rue, though unconscious, prophet; Alaric and Attila were benefactors to the human race in spite of their destroying, only virtue of their destroying, civilization and the arts of life; Julianthe Apostate was a model ruler if it is the first duty of a sovereign to resist ecclesiastical supremacy; and to the Papacy we owe constitutionalism, because the Popes were the first to proclaim liberty to the serf; and so on. This is what is called the philosophy of history, and we may judge what a good deal of it is worth if with so much speciousness living sophists may argue that we owe all our advances in political liberty, free thought, and the elevation of the people to those very men who have all the time been supposed to have been doing their best to resist progress and change. The whole thing illustrates oddly enough the fallaciousness of many historical judgments. The facts are unequivocal and sufficiently established. But it is just as possible to misread them as to read them aright, and all for lack of one little qualifying fact on one side or the other. It is quite true that every really liberal measure has been passed by the Tories, and equally true that genuine reforms have one and all been resisted or spoilt by the Whigs. And yet it is equally true that the Tories are Tories and the Liberals Liberals, and that these names are signs of ideas and facts too.

To announce the liberalism of the Tories at Bristol required two stage effects. Just as in the Greek Tragedy it required a stately solemn trilogy, relieved by the buffoonery of a satyric drama, to complete a poetic whole, even so at Bristol, after a Stanley, a Pakington, and a Hardy, a Ferrand was wanted to round off the solemn mockery of the pompous banquet by a bit of broad farce at a Free-and-Easy. Actor and audience, both on the tragic and comic scene, were alike inspired on either occasion. A decorous dulness and platitude reigned while the great Conservative three harangued solemnly after dinner, and the hearers, like the speakers, did their parts with due decorum during Lord Stanley's liberal speech; and certainly a more than Fescennine license inspired the Bristol boys as Mr. Ferrand, smeared with wine lees, delivered himself of his horse jokes about Mr. Gladstone's *eloge* of Tom Paine, and his proof of Sir Charles Wetherell's devotion to the working-man. The Conservative working-men went so far in their appreciation of these lively fictions as to break out into a lyrical demonstration of sympathy, and the air of "Slap Bang! here we are again!" sufficiently attested their cordial reception of Mr. Ferrand's proof of the existent of irrepressible Toryism in all the good and gracious and liberal and noble ideas of the past.

It is perhaps scarcely respectful to Mr. Roebuck to bracket his self-asserting self-glorification, and his really humours speech at Sheffield, with Mr. Ferrand's Bristol buffoonery. If winners are proverbially allowed to laugh, Mr. Roebuck had an ample justification for his jocularity. In the universal crash of principles and chaotic downfall of political reputations, Mr. Roebuck stands serene, and as he says secure. Success permits and even requires a superb and arrogant attitude; and Mr. Roebuck has never been wanting in a dignified and occasionally audacious apprehension and assertion of the *superbiam quæsitam meritis*. It seems that Tearem has been wide awake, even when he was thought to be snoozing in the sun or rolled up in his kennel For these thirty years he has had his eyes open; and he saw through all the dodges of the whole lot of them—Whigs and Tories, Ins and Outs, Ministers and Opp

THE NEW EDITION OF THE QUEEN'S REGULATION.

(The Army and Navy Gazette, Feb. 1.)

THE new edition of "The Queen's Regulations for the Army" will contain many changes of an important character. Some are of the most minute kind, but all betoken a desire to make the service more efficient. With regard to those dealing with the position of regimental officers, we shall specify a few of those which are either partially or wholly new.

With regard to the purchasing of steps, a salutary rule, likely to prevent surprise and loss, declares that "When instructions have been once issued for the money for the promotion of the officer first on the purchase list to be lodged in the hands of the agents, it is then too late, so far as the existing vacancy is concerned, for a senior officer, who may have previously withheld his name from such list, to return himself for purchase." An application for exchange is to specify that it "does not originate in any cause affecting the honour, or character, or professional efficiency" of the officer, and must be accompanied by a medical certificate that he is in a fit state of health to serve at the station where his new regiment is quartered. Officers exchanging or going from half to full pay are to report themselves to the Adjutant-General, if at home, and, if abroad, to the general officers in command, and they are to have no choice as to the battalion in which they are to serve.

With regard to applications to retire, the following is a new clause:—

"In forwarding applications for officers to retire from the Army, commanding officers are invariably to name the officer whom they recommend to succeed to the vacancies, and in the event of the adjutancy falling vacant, a successor of the same rank as the officer vacating the appointment should at once be nominated, who must have passed through the prescribed course of instruction at one of the schools of musketry, unless the regiment should be serving abroad, in which case an officer may be appointed adjutant subject to confirmation, and to his passing the course of musketry at a subsequent period."

Respecting examinations for promotion, the report of the board of examining officers is to report to the Adjutant-General and not to the Military Secretary as hitherto, and the time within which cornets and ensigns must be examined is extended from eight to twelve months after the commencement of their service.

Some very wholesome injunctions are laid down in the section relating to the duties of generals in command, to confidential reports, and to inspection. In one general officers are "recommended to avoid eye-ything which has a tendency to multiply unnecessary correspondence, such as the calling for returns and other documents connected with the state of the troops, which are not specified in the regulations of the service, and are, moreover, not essential to the efficient exercise of command." With respect to confidential reports, when generals of division are forwarding those made by generals of brigade, they are to make their own comments on the reports "so as to enable the Commander-in-Chief to become thoroughly acquainted with the state of the corps in their command," and, for the first time, the following injunctions are laid down for inspecting generals in making their reports:—

"They should not be satisfied with brief replies in the negative or affirmative; reports so drawn up do not furnish the Commander-in-Chief with those particulars relating to the officers of a regiment which should enable him with due discrimination to benefit the meritorious or to note the undeserving."

"It is not sufficient to state that a commanding officer has zeal, or that he maintains a well-regulated discipline; zeal may be unaccompanied by talent for command, and the system of discipline may have been established by others.

"Amongst the field officers and captains there must be some superior to others, and they should be specially brought to notice, and not all be classed in the same category.

"All questions of importance should be specially and decidedly reported upon in a manner that shall place the Commander-in-Chief in full possession of the actual state of a regiment as regards all ranks; and this can only be effected by general officers entering into detail and giving their answers fully, fearlessly, and conscientiously, on every matter brought to their notice, or coming under their actual observation, whether it be one requiring praise or censure."

They are also enjoined "to make inquiry in order to ascertain that the letter and spirit of the regulations in regard to the management of officers' messes and the establishment of regimental bands are strictly complied with: and to bring to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief any instance in which they may observe any deviation therefrom," and that the prescribed rule regarding growth of hair are strictly observed by all ranks. We may add that the new rule upon this interesting subject runs as follows:—

"The following directions in regard to the growth of hair are to be strictly observed by all ranks. The hair is to be neatly cut, and kept short. Moustaches are to be worn, and the chin is to be shaved (except by pioneers, who will wear beards also). Whiskers, when worn, are to be of moderate length. On active service in the field beards may, however, be worn at the discretion of the general officer commanding."

Depot battalions and "administrative executive staff medical officers" serving in their commands are to be inspected by generals of districts.

With regard to messing and social matters, the following are the principal of the new orders that are issued:—

"It is an important and responsible duty of a commanding officer to prevent the officers' mess being conducted with any unnecessary expense or extravagance. He should encourage, by every means in his power, a careful and economical management of the mess in all its details, and should bear in mind that, as it is incumbent upon every officer of the corps to be a member of the regimental mess, whatever may be his means, the ordinary expenditure should be regulated with strict economy and with regard to those officers whose incomes are the most limited. He should endeavour to promote the attainment of this object by his own personal example and frequent presence at the mess-table. The special attention of commanding officers is also drawn to paragraph 302 regarding mess entertainments.

"He should especially caution all young officers to avoid the dangerous practice of raising funds through the agency of money-lenders and bill discounters, who are in the habit of frequenting garrison towns, and, by means of circulars and advertisements, of introducing themselves to notice. Officers are liable to bring ruin upon themselves and their professional prospects by getting involved, in a thoughtless moment, in transactions of this nature.

"When an officer is declared bankrupt in a court of law it is the duty of the commanding officer to ascertain and report the circumstances of the case to the Military Secretary for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, who, in concurrence with the Secretary of State for War, will investigate each case and decide upon it according to its merits. If the officer shall have brought himself to that position through any dishonourable transaction, or wilful extravagance, he will no longer be permitted to hold her Majesty's commission."

The Queen's allowance in aid of the mess is to be divided in the following proportions—viz., three-fourths for wine and one-fourth for mess expenses.

SARSAPARILLA.—WILKINSON'S (Late Bridge's) Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, Prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Remem.*

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public. See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark—W in a Diamond.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.—WILKINSON'S Preparations of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it. Sold in one-eight, quarter, and half-pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.—For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria. An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles by the following Agents:—

Bombay.—Treacher & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Peroz-shah Brothers.

Surat.—Essabhoy Hobatbhoy.

Poona.—Rogers & Co.; Treacher & Co.

Kurrachee.—Budgett & Hughes (late Treacher & Co.) Walter Meiklejohn.

Kotree.—Budgett & Hughes (late Treacher & Co.)

Calcutta.—Bathgate & Co., Old Court House Street.

Darjeeling.—Doyle & Co.

Madras.—Oakes & Co., Exchange Hall.

Colombo.—O'Halloran Brothers, Apothecaries' Hall.

Maitland & Co., Medical Hall.

Kandy.—Trowell & Co., Apothecaries' Hall; D'Esterre, Medical Hall.

Point de Galle.—C. J. Piters.

Singapore.—R. Little, the Dispensary.

Hong Kong.—J. Roberts & Co.

Shanghai.—H. Fogge & Co.

Cape of Good Hope.—Grahamstown.—Campbell & Co.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, (Late Wilkinson) Bridge & Co.

270, Regent Street, London, W.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 9th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £8,500,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £960,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yakohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." OTTO MULLER,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

			per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	.....	1s. 11d.	do.
" 4	do.	.....	1s. 10¾d.	do.
" 3	do.	.....	1s. 10 5/8d.	do.
" 2	do.	.....	1s. 10½d.	do.
" 1	do.	.....	1s. 10¼d.	do.
	demand	.....	1s. 10¼d.	do.
On Scotland	do.	.....	1s. 10¼d.	do.
On Ireland	do.	.....		
On Paris	do.	.....	1s. 10d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 10d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 27th February, 1865.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe and the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mos' sight above	£20	1s. 11 1/d.	per Rupee
"	4	do.	1s. 11 1/8d.	"
"	3	do.	1s. 11 1/16d.	"
"	2	do.	1s. 11d.	"
"	1	do.	1s. 10 15/16d.	"
	On demand		1s. 10¼d.	"
On Scotland		do.		
On Ireland		do.		

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. 1s. 10 13/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits.

12 months	..	..	6 per cent.
6 do.	..	..	5 "
3 do.	..	..	4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 28th February 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow, and Akyab

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at			1s. 11¼d.	per Rupee.
4	do.	.. ..	at 1s. 11 1/8d.	"
3	do.	.. ..	at 1s. 11 1/16d.	"
2	do.	.. ..	at 1s. 11d.	"
1	do.	.. ..	at 1s. 10 15/16d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)		.. ..	at 1s. 10 7/8d.	"

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3	per cent.
Do.	6	do.	"
Do.	12	do.	"

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 25th February, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £998,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £464,100.
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 30,000.

Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Gowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Cooper Mackenzie & Innes Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 25, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
H. O. CARNEGIE, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Comptroller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDRAM, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.
Offices in London.....No. 80, King William Street.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars be furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	3	per cent.
"	6	"	"
"	12	"	"

All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 18th February 1868.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE STEAM ENGINES, both Port able and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, just arrived by Ship *Logoohawna* BEEF, PORK, FLOUR, PAINT OIL. Apply to Messrs. HORMUSJEE and JAMSETJEE, Dubash.

FOR SALE.—One sample 9-Horse Power Portable STEAM ENGINE, complete. Apply to 2, Rampart Row. TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort ...ay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE, at the shop of the undersigned, Consignments of the PORTLAND and ROMAN CEMENT and CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS of sizes, and KEROSINE OIL, lately imported from London. Apply to EBRAHIM ABDOOL CURRIM, Ship Chandler, No. 7 Apollo Street.

Bombay, 26th February 1868.

THE "TOMAHAWK."

A SATURDAY JOURNAL OF SATIRE. *(Illustrated.)*

THE undersigned have been requested to act as Agents for the above paper for Western India, and will receive advance subscriptions to and supply it from the first issue of November next. Back numbers will also be ordered for those wishing to be supplied with them.

Rate of Subscription in Bombay.....Rs. 10½ a year.
" to Outstations residents,, 14½ "

☞ Sample numbers can be seen at our rooms.

CHESSON & WOODHALL

Bombay, 12th Oct., 1867.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN IRON MERCHANTS, Marine Street.

Galvanized Corrugated Iron 20, 22, and 24 gauge.
Ridging and Fittings.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Lead Pipes.
Sheet Lead.
Zinc Sheets.
Rivets, Bolts, and Nuts.
Nails, Oils, Paints, Rope.
India Rubber Sheet.
Ornamental Cast Iron Railing.
Steam Crane to lift 5 tons.
Steam Gauges and Gauge Glasses.
Lambert's Bib and Stop Cocks.
Hardware.

Estimates given for all classes of Iron Work.

Bombay, 10th January, 1868.

FOR SALE.

IRON ROOFS!!! Two pavillion Iron Roofs for sale, each 300 ft. by 45 ft. Apply to 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

FOR SALE.—Two Locomotives, one manufactured at the Atlas Works, Manchester, and, the other by Neilson, of Glasgow. Also duplicate Machinery for the same.

For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 12th February, 1868.

FOR SALE, at reasonable prices, just arrived per *Red Jacket*, fine Australian tierces of BEEF and Irish PORK and TONGUES, and 109 WATER TANKS.

NANABHOY & SORABJEE, Dubash, British Hotel Lane.

FOR SALE.—A Collection of useful Sentences, &c., in ENGLISH and ARABIC; the whole in Roman Characters. By Bomanji Dosabhai, Mocnabie, Author of "Remarks on Governments," &c. Price Re. 2.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

No. 10 Hummum Street.

FOR SALE.—TEA, TEA, TEA.—JUST arrived per "JOHN BRIGHT," from China. The best Tea ever imported in Bombay, each kind in small Boxes.

Extra fine Pekoe Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Soughwong.—Worth Trial.
Apply to DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"

Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTONJEE & Co.

Nesbit Lane, Fort.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—Superior Golden SHERRY, 1 dozen quarts,—Rs. 12 per dozen.
2, Rampart Row. TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows.
—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

INDIA PALE ALE from Wm. Younger & Co.'s old established Brewery, Edinburgh, bottled expressly for India and in excellent condition, now ready.

Rs. 14 per dozen quarts.
Rs. 3½ per dozen pints.
In casks of 4 Doz. qts., and 8 Doz. pts. Apply to
Fort, November, 1867. BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

Bass's Beer in Quarts at	.....	Rs. 5 8	per Doz.
Pure Pale dry Sherry	.....	" 36 0	"
Very fine old Brandy	.....	" 40 0	"
Vieux Cognac	.....	" 30 0	"
Claret	.....	25 0	"

EDWARD BIGG & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES. Champagne Cognac in 4 and 8 doz. cases, at Rs. 22 0 p. doz.

Vieux	Do.	18 0	"
Cognac	Do.	" 16	"

Mr. Ayala Albrecht's Chatean D'AY Champagne,
Quarts, 1 doz. in each case.....Rs. 30 per case.
Pints, 2 do. do. " 32 "

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well known Wines.

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts. Rs.	27	per Doz.
do. do.	29	"
Superior Portin 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts. Rs.	27	"
2 do. do. pts.	14	"
Old Tom	Rs. 20	"
Brandy 1 "	" 32	"
Whiskey Rs. 15 per Dozen.		

1st September 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. FREDERICK GIESLER & Co., London:—

CHAMPAGNE...Quarts in Cases of	.....	1 doz. each.
Do. ...Pints	do.	.....	2 "
MOSELLE .....Quarts	do.	.....	1 "
Do. ...Pints	do.	.....	2 "
HOCK.....(Hockheimer) Quarts. do ..		1 "
Do.....(Marcobrunner) Qts. do.		1 "
EAU DE COLOGNE	6 Bottles in a Box

ALSO,

Shipped by Messrs. Block, Grey, and Block.

SUPERIOR LAROSE CLARET in cases of 1 doz. each
Do. .....(St. Julien) ..... " W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.—FROM KEYL & Co., BORDEAUX.

		Per dozen.	
CLARET. ...	Medoc	Rs. 7–8	Pints,
	do.	" 12	Quarts.
	St. Laurent	" 18	"
	Chateau Beltasse ...	" 0	"
	Do.	" 25	"
CHAMPAGNE.	Moet and Chandon's	" 29	"
COGNAC.....	1st quality	" 35	"
	Old	" 25	"

From C. A. Kupferberg Mayence.

SPARKLING MOSELLE ...	SCHWARZBERG.....	" 30	"
	do.	" 16	Pints.
	IMPERIAL.....	" 32	Quarts.
	do.	" 17	Pints.
	DIE PERLE DES RHEINS	" 35	"
	MOSELLE.....	" 24	"
	do.	" 13	Pints.
	JOHANNISBERG ...	" 33	Quarts.
	do.	" 17-8	Pints.

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WINES, BEER, AND SPIRITS.

SPIRITS.

Brandy—three brands.
Gin—Old Tom, and Genova.
Whiskey—Royal Crown Irish.

SPARKLING WINES.

Champagne—Giesler's and Ayala Albrechts.
Moselle—Deinhord's and Jodocius Freres.
Burgundy—Boulan's Red and white.

STILL WINES.

Clarets—St. Julien to Chateau Lafitte.
Rehnish—Deinhord's and Jodocious Freres.
Burgundy—Bonlan's "Beamie."

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Sherry—Five marks.
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Port—Three marks.

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Ale—Bass' Allsopp, and Tennants.
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N.B.—Detailed price lists available at the office.
ROGHE & Co., Agents.

PRICE LIST:—

CHAMPAGNE.		Quarts	Rs.
The Pearl.....	T. Newhouse	"	30
Rubis	do.	"	28
Champagne.....	do.	"	24
Champagne	do.	"	18
Superfine Champagne .	B. E. Perrier.....	"	30
Aux Armes de Reims...	Gurt Gibert...	"	24
Do.	do.	Pints	25
Aux 2 Ecussons	do.	Quarts	28
Aux Medailles	do.	"	31
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE			
Sparkling Schwarrhafberg	Ja. F. Kehrmann	Quarts	34
do. Hock.....	do.	"	22
do. Medical Practice.	do.	"	22
do. Moselle No. 2	T. Newhouse	"	31
do. Moselle No. 2	do.	Pints	31
do. Moselle No. 1	do.	Quarts	22
do. Moselle No. 1	do.	Pints	22
STILL HOCK.			
Still Hock.....	Gebr. Schmits.....	Quarts	17
do.	do.	"	15
Laubenheimer.....	G. M. Palestmann...	"	15
Liebfranenmilch	do.	"	20
Boxbentel Steinmein...	do.	"	28
Queen Victoria Vineyard.	do.	"	36
do. do.	do.	"	54
CLARETS.			
St. Julien Medoc.....	Van Overzee & Co..	Quarts	9
St. Esthephe Medoc...	H. Hernozant & Co..	"	12
St. Emillon.....	do.	"	9
Chateau Belleone.....	do.	"	13
Chateau Leoville.....	do.	"	19
Chateau Larose.....	do.	"	24
Chateau de Franda H. and C. Balaresque...		"	19
SUNDRY WINES AND BRANDIES.			
Sherry No. 2	T. Newhouse.....	Quarts	18
do. " 3	do.	"	22
do. " 4	do.	"	26
Port Wine " 1	do.	"	18
do. " 2	do.	"	22
do. " 3	do.	"	28
Ginger Wine	do.	"	17
Old Jamaica Rum	do.	"	20
Champagne Cognac H.	and C. Balaresque...	"	22
Bonckamp of Maagbitter	24	Pints	20
do.	48½	"	20
Brandy	H. Hileclot & Co.	"	22
do.	do.	"	20
Bombay,	VOLKART BROTHERS.		

NOW READY, FULL CLOTH EXTRA.—Cash Rs. 20; Credit Rs. 23; Postage and forward 2 Rs. extra. The CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE, being Act VIII of 1859, and the Acts Amending it; with notes of cases decided upon the different sections by the Courts at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Agra; the Acts and Charters establishing the High Courts at Calcutta, Madras, Combay, and Agra; the rules of practice of the Court at Balcutta, and rules as to appeals to the Privy Council; an account of the Civil Courts in different parts of India; the Small Cause Courts in the Mofussil and in the Presidency Towns; the Act of Limitation, and the Stamp Acts.

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IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF THE GOSPEL OAK GALVANISED IRON.—(CORRUGATED SHEETS).—In consequence of an extension of the Works and a great economy in cost of production, a *very important reduction* of price, dating from 1st March 1867, is made, and this favourite Brand will now be found to compete on more equal terms of price with the commoner qualities in the market. Established in 1842, and is the oldest manufacture of Galvanised Iron in England. Obtained the *only* Prize Medal in the Trade at the Great Exhibition of 1862.

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4, King William Street,

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On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the
LABELS
of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to
TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT
And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES
bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to
TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell in may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER India.

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Ink for Newspapers, Machine or Press, per lb....	...	[1s. 3d., 1s. 6d. per Rupee.
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Coloured Inks, per lb....	...	3s., 4s., 5s.
" fine, per lb.	...	7s. 6d., 10s.
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After attentive examination of the various methods of water filtration, and of all publications of authority upon the subject, they have finally adopted (as by far the most efficient purifiers), and for a considerable time past, used, the PATENT MOULDED CARBON FILTERS (respecting which they have the pleasure to append an extract from the report of Dr. Hassall:—

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The Patent Carbon Filters, therefore possess important chemical and mechanical properties. Altogether I regard them as "